FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

NEW YORK.

The Trial of Fisk's Murderer.

STOKES ON THE STAND.

"Josie" in the Court Room.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

The Erie Directory.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1872.

TRIAL OF FISK'S MURDERER.

This was a most interesting day in the Stokes trial. The presence of Josephine Mansfield attracted many into court. The Judge admitted the testimony of Mr. Bailey as to the words used by Stokes just before he en tered the Grand Central Hotel. Stokes said he saw a lady whom he met at Saratoga, and wanted to see her. The prisoner (Stokes) was then placed on the stand. He testified that he was thirty-one years of age, and had lived in Philadelphia for twenty-five years, and then came to New York; first became acquainted with Fisk in July, 1869.

The defense then undertook to elicit from witness what business transaction he had with Fisk. The evidence was excluded by the Court. Mc-Keon held that the prisoner's mind was affected by his losses with Fisk, and which he could not regain, owing to a corrupt judiciary.

Mr. Beach, for the prosecution, said that there had been no foundation laid for bringing in a plea of insanity, and defended his position as private counsel. He referred to the good points about the deceased.

Stokes, in continuation of his statement concerning his visit to a lawyer in reference to the indictment, said: That lawyer refused to do by all means to go to Providence, as I had intended. I went to see Bixby on the same point, and he assured me of the same thing. I took a cab at three o'clock and went to the Hoffman House, and went to my room to get papers about the Providence matter. I found that my dispatch to Bixby had not reached him. I went down and had some talk with the clerk and Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Cottrell. He told me where to find Smith and Ferris. I found I had left some of my papers in West Twenty-third street, at Miss Mansfield's. I told the driver to drive there. I don't know whether I looked at the Opera House. When I got to 359 I saw the house was shut up, and I thought——

District Attorney—I submit that that is not proper.

Tremaine—As proper as for these two counsel to sit winking and blinking at the jury.

Witness resumed—I was reading the papers, and told the driver to go down Seventh avenue, as it was smoother to the Central Hotel and Broadway. I wanted to see Smith and Ferris. I went to Smith and Chamberlain's to see Smith, and crossed Broadway to see Ferris, where I met Bailey. I passed to the Grand Central and saw a lady who I thought I had seen at Saratoga. I took my hat off and asked Bailey to go over. I walked a little way up with him and then crossed over. I then avoid the carriage and came above the ladies' entrance. I entered that entrance. Redmond was cleaning windows. I looked in parlor No. 1 and saw I had made a mistake, and I started to go down stairs. As to his pistol, I could not by any possibility be mistaken. I saw a plain pistol with a black stock. It was a silver-mounted pistol. I was on a line with him, so I jumped aside and said "Don't fire," and pulled out my own pistol and fired. I had it in my outside coat pocket. I wouldn't have had time to draw it. I leaned on the rail, cocked it with one hand, and fired. He held his pistol in both hands. I fired with my right hand. He didn't stagger much at the first shot, and I fired again. I knew he would shoot me if I didn't fire. I was three or four steps down. He dropped his pistol on the stairs after the second shot. I think Redmond was there when I fired the first; but I saw the door open, and I'm pretty sure he was outside when the second shot was fired. Thomas Hart was not there. I dropped the pistol. In the hall I met Mr. Hill, as he has said, and said "there is a man shot." I went down and said "get a doctor, there is a man shot." Some one hallooed out I was wanted, and I turned right around. I hardly remember anything more. I did not deny shooting Fisk. I remember when I was taken before Fisk the coroner inquiringly said "that is Stokes," and dropped his eyes. He did not accuse me of anything. I expected him to exonerate me.

Question—Had you made up your mind that if he charged you with shooting you would ask him if he did not draw a pistol? The question was excluded.

I did not go near the ladies' parlor at all, nor throw my pistol on a sofa. The boy Hart was not near the shooting at all. Fisk did not say, "Oh, oh, oh," but "hold." I did not mean to hit Fisk. I believed the pistol was loaded or he would not have drawn it.

Question—For what purpose did you purchase that pistol? The question was excluded.

Witness—Oh, I had that pistol a long time. I did not object to meet Fisk at the hotel. I did not see his carriage coming. I had a case in my hand and a very conspicuous overcoat for driving on the road. I also wore driving gloves. Before meeting him that day I received numerous warnings that he had threatened to have my life, and the last threat I heard of was on the 20th of December, and I think that was the first time I had seen him since that threat.

The court took a recess.

Miss Mansfield sat with a fan in one hand and a smelling bottle in the other, listening to the evidence. When Stokes entered court in the morning he bowed, and she returned the salutation; then turning to Miss Williams, remarked, "Poor fellow, how sad he looks." She wore a large gold cross on her breast and heavy gold bracelets on her arms. She was all gold, jewels and lace.

The jury sat immovable, leaning forward with eyes fixed on the prisoner while he told his story, and during the examination the court room was packed to the door.

After recess Josie Mansfield stood up, and, followed by her companions, sailed out of the room with the air of a Grand Duchess of Gerolstein. Her appearance excited the most extraordinary commotion, and the crowd rushed after her to see her.

Defendant again took the stand, and in answer to a question by Mr. Tremaine, said: I knew what the character of the deceased was. I knew Fisk to be a very vindictive, desperate and unscrupulous character, one who would stop at nothing in carrying out his designs at all hazards.

Question—Before you met him that day had you been followed by ruffianly looking men, who you were informed were sent after you by Fisk? Excluded.

Q.—Had you been informed that you were to be treated as Eaton was treated? Excluded.

Q.—Did you for a long time, day and night, travel in covered carriages from fear of attacks by persons who you were told were put on your track by Fisk?

A long discussion took place. Finally the question was allowed.

After the recess another sensation was created by the return of Miss Mansfield, smiling and bowing to gentlemen who stood up to make way for her.

Counsel then repeated the question.—Answer—I always traveled in carriages, night and day, after my trouble with Fisk. I should think for twelve months, I asked persons to go with me to protect me.

Q.—Had Fisk told you he had a plan all laid for railroading you to the State Prison? A.—Yes, sir; he said it was all arranged with the District Attorney's office to railroad me to the State Prison. I told Mr. Fellows that he said it was not so. He said they had grave yards for those who crossed their track. That was on Washington's birth-day at Mrs. Mansfield's.

Witness stated that Judge Barnard, Hall, Williams and others were present at dinner at Miss Mansfield's when Fisk talked of railroading him to the State Prison. Fisk had him arrested once.

Council here offered to show that Fisk told Stokes, while they were on friendly terms, of certain acts committed by him, which proved him to be insecurpulous, revengeful, and a man of great power. Excluded.

A question, whether at dinner at Mansfield's Fisk told Stokes "We rule New York with a rod of iron as completely as Robespierre ruled Paris," was excluded.

Q.—Did Fisk tell you that once he learned a man was going to be witness against him, and that he got him taken on board a ship and carried to China. Excluded.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—I bought a pistol six months before the occurrence. It was a Colt's pistol, the same that was before the coroner, a four barreled. I have no doubt this is it now in court. I always carried it in my outside pocket. I took a cab near City Hall, in Broadway, and drove direct to the Hoffman House. I kept the cab waiting. It was 4:15 P. M. when I went into the Grand Central Hotel. I cannot remember any one I saw on the sidewalk. I never saw that lady again that I saw in the window. I can't say that I inquired about her or ascertained her name, or whether she was a guest or one of the ladies of the hotel. I never was on the second floor of the Grand Central Hotel before in my life. What I said was "don't fire" when he pulled a pistol on me. I saw the red lining of his coat. It seemed to me he pulled out a pistol instantly. I did not fire the second shot instantaneously after the first. I said nothing before I fired. I said nothing but "don't fire." I made no movement except to fire. After I got down stairs I don't recollect anything. I have a pretty clear recollection of all that took place before that.

He ran up stairs with a rush, and when he got to the platform pulled out, his pistol. I would not like to swear that his pistol went off. If it did, it was not pointed at me. His hands were together, cocking the pistol. He did not raise his arm or point the pistol at me. He did not lean on the rail after the first shot, but he did after the second. Then he sat down, my impression is, on the platform or stairs, and that was the last I saw of him.

Q.—How long was the pistol you carried loaded? A.—I loaded it when I bought it.

Q.—And did you never discharge it during that time? A.—No, sir; it was loaded all that time.

Q.—Did you intend to hit Fisk when you fired? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—And knew your pistol was loaded with four balls. A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Tremaine—How far had you got down when you fired? Answer.—Four or five, or it may be six steps.

Question.—Did you lean on the rail? Answer.—Yes; I was going down on the right, and when he came up we were on a line. I thought he could hit me easier, so I jumped to the left and fired.

Josephine Mansfield took the stand, and was snow white. As she testified she played with a fan that was covered with heavy gilding and flashed in the sun. She stood up, and, leaning forward, dropped her face shawl. This displayed her cable of gold chain, to which a diamond cross is attached. She testified: I reside at 359 Twenty-third street. After the suit in Yorkville police court, I received a note from Fisk asking for an interview in my house. In consequence of that note he called at my house about 10:30 at night. The note is endorsed by me "received December 15;" the note was here offered in evidence, and excluded.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He said that unless I turned to him he would kill Stokes.

Q.—Did he take out a pistol?

A.—He took out his pistol at the time. It was a nice pistol, silver mounted, and I think an ivory handle. He said, "you had better release me from this thing." I said "yes, if you come out publicly and acknowledge I was right, and that the affidavits against me were a fraud." He said as far as he was personally concerned he would, but there were so many persons involved that he could not do so. Then I said I must withdraw. "Then," said he, taking out a revolver, "I will kill Stokes, and there will be bloodshed before you get through." I told Stokes, and advised him to be careful. On another occasion Fisk showed her Stokes's letter to be got up against the character of Eaton, at the same time admitting that they were false, and that Eaton was an honorable man. After that he came in one day and was very excited, and said blood was to be drawn—the first blood he ever drew. He next went out and came back at 12 o'clock, very nervous and pale, and told her Eaton had been attacked, but whether he was killed or not he could not tell. Then he was very nervous, and could not rest, though usually he was a very quiet man, and always waited to go asleep. [Laughter.] Miss Williams, my cousin, heard him threaten to kill Stokes.

Cross-examined—Fisk had eight or ten pistols. They were accumulating in the house, as he got presents of pistols. I never saw him since November, 1869, and know Stokes since November, 1869. I resided in Twenty-third street three years. He was usually tired when he came in, and was generally quite ordinarily he was an active man. Fisk did not call at my house on the day of the shooting. The first she heard of the shooting was at 5:30 or 6 o'clock. A newsboy in front had not reached him, and spoke to her cousin, but witness did not go down to see him about it. (To Mr. Townsend)—Fisk was a very moderate drinker. I was introduced to Stokes by Harry Hall, of the Erie Railway, who is interested in Fisk's oil business. Fisk used to carry arms at the time of the Susquehanna, Pacific and Jersey City difficulties, and at other times, but there were state occasions. I never saw Stokes since the shooting until to-day.

Marietta A. Williams, cousin of the last witness, testified that she communicated to the prisoner information that Fisk aimed his life. She had frequently seen a pistol with Fisk. She heard Fisk, in the presence of Stokes in the front parlor, say to Stokes that he would railroad him to New York State Prison. She was in the parlor at the time at the suggestion of Mrs. Mansfield. This was a year before the shooting. She still lives with Mrs. Mansfield and Mrs. Mansfield's mother. Her lady went to Court.

Robt. P. Stobo testified that he is a merchant residing in New York; known Stokes since 1866, then crossed over. I left the gallery he was in the Grand Central, and saw Stokes coming down with a friend; saw him bow and point towards someboly in the hall, and then go inside; saw Fisk's carriage come down Broadway immediately after. The carriage was not in sight when On the sixth of January he was near the Grand Central, and saw Stokes coming down with a friend; saw him bow and point towards somebody in the hall, and then go inside; saw Fisk's carriage come down Broadway immediately after. The carriage was not in sight when Stokes entered; did not hear anything about the shooting until the next day.

W. P. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, testified that he had known the prisoner between eight and ten months. In December last Stokes called at the *Tribune* office on business.

At this stage, Fisk's note to Mrs. Mansfield, "Can you arrange to see me, either early or late, this evening; if so, state the hour and place, Yours &c.," was put in evidence.

Mrs. Mansfield was also asked whether Fisk had told her that he had put persons on Stokes' track, and whether she had told Stokes, and she replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Shanks then related how, as the prisoner and he were walking up Broadway, Stokes told him he was followed. Witness noticed that two men went after them every where.

Cross-examined—Our intercourse was of a business character, except on this occasion. We had not a desk in our office where he could write letters.

Court adjourned.

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FOREIGN.

The Mexican Revolution.

U. S. CONSUL IMPRISONED.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Matamoras special to the *Herald* says: Quiroga states that Trevino did not attack Saltillo to avoid the effusion of blood. The enemy has very little ammunition, and must capitulate. The revolution is strong in the entire country. Diaz is overcruning Jalisco with very strong forces.

A dispatch from St. Malthula says that Martinez defeated three hundred Ochea cavalry, and took one hundred and fifty prisoners.

A battle is imminent at Monterey.

MATAMORAS, July 8.—Telegraph communication with Monterey was resumed to-day. It is announced that the Government forces under Ceballos entered that city this morning at six o'clock, the revolutionists under Trevino and Quiroga having abandoned the place precipitately on the approach of two columns of Government troops under General Rocha from Saltillo and General Ceballos from the frontier. Trevino, with a considerable force, was at Salinos, whence the combined cavalry forces of General Rocha, Escamilla and Monclova had gone in pursuit, the infantry remaining in Monterey, recuperating from severe forced marches.

Monterey is reported to present a pitiable aspect. Business has been suspended under the revolution in consequence of forced loans, and many families and merchants had fled. The last act of Trevino was a *pronunciamento*. The United States Consul was imprisoned for refusing to pay, and his placed of business seized. Another American citizen was assessed two hundred dollars or five hundred lashes, and only got off by paying $5,000. The entrance of the Government troops was hailed with joy by the population remaining in Monterey. It is feared the revolutionists carried off many prominent citizens, who are missing, to hold as hostages, or for further robberies. The news was received in this city by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and music.

Gens. Rocha, Ceballos and Rescaultee's forces amount to 7,000 men, and will be used in Gen. Rocha's immediate command to capture Trevino and Quirroga, or drive them from the country. The revolution seems practically ended. The chiefs are believed to be only keeping the men together to secure terms of surrender from the Government.

The merchants here appear relieved. Numbers repaired to the custom house, congratulated the authorities, and promised to resume business at once. United States Consul Ulrich telegraphs at five P. M. from Monterey that Gen. Ceballos gives complete guarantees to all peaceable disposed citizens.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BALLOT BILL.

LONDON, July 8.—The House of Lords was crowded to-night on the floor and in the galleries. The ballot bill was to come up again. It had been passed with amendments which the House of Commons refused to accept, and had been returned to the upper chamber for the final action. So a contest between the two houses was expected. Amidst unwonted excitement their Lordships voted by 170 to 146 not to insist on their amendment making use of the secret ballot optional but compulsory, and by 139 to 96 adhered to the amendment making the bill provisional. Other important amendments were abandoned. These concessions will probably satisfy the Commons and secure the passage of the bill.

CINCINNATI.

The Late Tragedy—New Theater—Mob Law in Mercer County.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The shocking tragedy of yesterday, in which a pioneer and respected citizen shot and killed the boy Shick while trespassing on his grounds, is the common theme of conversation to-night, and is most profoundly and regretted by Mr. Browne's friends. It appears from the additional evidence published this morning, that the boys had trespassed on his grounds for the purpose of stealing fruit twice during the season, and that Mr. Lesh had warned and that instead of the boy having entered the yard for a lost ball, a number of boys came seeking fruit. It appears, too, that Browne has been in the habit of using no weapon but a cane to drive boys. Whether in this case he fired at random, or took aim, will probably only be developed in the official examination. Mr. Browne remained at the house of a friend down in the city during the night.

The Rev. Samuel J. Browne was arraigned to-day before the Coroner touching the murder of boy Shick, and on motion of the prosecuting attorney the case was continued until Thursday, to enable the Corner's jury to reach a conclusion, prior to the other examinations.

NEW THEATRE.

Work was commenced to-day on John Robinson's new theatre, on the corner of Ninth and Vine streets, which is to be driven away with the most spacious and elegant in the country. On the ground floor the theatre will be one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, with a stage depth of forty-two feet.

MOB LAW IN MERCER COUNTY.

A special to the *Gazette* says the rumors of late that the people of Mercer county, Ohio, would take the law into their own hands with Rockefeller, by the supposed involuntary murder of Miss Belle Secor, who was outraged on her way from Sunday School two weeks ago, and then murdered and buried beside a log in the woods, by hogs, were this morning proved to have been well founded. At a very early hour this morning people began to arrive in Celerta, where the prisoner is now ordinarily he was an active man. Fisk did not call at my house on the day of the shooting. The first she heard of the shooting was at 5:30 or 6 o'clock. A newsboy in front had not reached him, and spoke to her cousin, but witness did not go down to see him about it. (To Mr. Townsend)—Fisk was a very moderate drinker. I was introduced to Stokes by Harry Hall, of the Erie Railway, who is interested in Fisk's oil business. Fisk used to carry arms at the time of the Susquehanna, Pacific and Jersey City difficulties, and at other times, but there were state occasions. I never saw Stoke's since the shooting until to-day.

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MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOND HOLDERS.

At the Congress of the Internationals yesterday twenty sections were well represented. A communication was received from the section in San Francisco, detailing the bad effects upon labor in California by Chinese immigration, and stating that there are one hundred thousand Chinese there already. It is predicted that they will in a short time monopolize all labor in the manufactories, &c. They are under the control of six immigration companies, who import also thousands of Chinese women for prostitution. They appeal to the workingmen of the east, and say if this immigration is not stopped blood will flow in the streets of San Francisco. The Congress has resolved to ignore politics and other disturbing questions, and with this view is perfecting a new plan of organization.

NOT A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The following card is published to-day: Certain journals of this city have lately spoken of me as one ambitious of being nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The idea is absurd enough, not only on account of my advanced age, but my unfitness in various respects for the labors of so exalted a post. I do not, however, object to a discussion of my deficiencies on any other ground than that it is altogether superfluous, since it is impossible that I should receive any formal nomination, and equally impossible, if it were offered, that I should commit the folly of accepting it. WM. C. BRYANT.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

Two thousand sewing machine workmen resumed work at ten hours. The rest are expected to come in to-morrow. The strike of iron and metal workers is also declared at an end. The furriers struck to-day, but the strike is not general, some employers having conceded the demands of the men.

At the morning session of the congress of the International Workingmen's Association to-day, the only business transacted was the discussion and adoption of a constitution and by laws, and the passage of a resolution to tax every member ten cents for the support of the federal council.

MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOND HOLDERS.

A meeting of the South Carolina bond holders was held to-day at 66 Broadway. Some two millions worth of bonds were represented. Judge Willard made an address, in which he claimed that the bond holders were defrauded of their accrued interest, because the bonds of the State were of dishonest politicians. The meeting finally resolved to co-operate with the State authorities in the prosecution of the robbers of the treasury

MEETING OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

A meeting of natives of Alsace and Lorraine and French citizens of the city generally was held to-night at Irving Hall. Fifteen hundred persons were present. Speeches were made and resolutions offered expressing the devotion of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to France. The celebrated band Garde Republicaine was present and received an ovation.

NO MUSIC ON SUNDAY.

A captain of a militia company was arrested yesterday by the police for allowing a band of music to play while returning from a funeral. The company threatened to rescue their commander, but he dismissed them to their armory. This will probably be made a test case under the new law.

THE ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

All the city militia will be ordered on duty at their armories on the 12th of July. No trouble is anticipated, but preparations are made against surprise.

LIBEL SUIT.

E. L. Sanderson, a member of the Brooklyn bar, has commenced a suit claiming $50,000 damages from the Brooklyn *Union* for an alleged libel published in January.

BOYS SENTENCED.

Twenty three of the boys concerned in the revolt in the House of Refuge in May were to-day sentenced to various terms in the penitentiary.

PERSONALS.

Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Journal*, were in the city to-day.

THE FRENCH BAND.

The French band arrived this morning, and was received by the Garde Lafayette and a large concourse of French citizens.

JUDGE MCCUNN'S FUNERAL.

Judge McCunn's funeral to-day was largely attended.

—A Berlin dispatch states three of the great Catholic powers consenting to a conclave of Cardinals, in order to have a perfect understanding between the Cardinals and Governments invested in the Pope.

BOSTON.

Banquet to the Irish Band.

BOSTON, July 8.—A banquet was given this evening to the Irish National Band, at Faneuil Hall, by the Irish citizens of Boston. Plates were laid for three hundred guests. The gallery was filled with ladies. Patrick Donnohne, of the Boston *Pilot*, presided, and speeches were made by Collector Thomas Russell, Mayor Gaston, J. Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, and several others. Letters were read from Gov. Washburne, regretting his inability to be present. The music was furnished by Gilmore's band. There was also singing by individual members of the Irish band. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

MICHIGAN.

The Labor Strike.

DETROIT, July 8.—Several Saginaw and Bay City mills are running to-day short-handed. Workmen are coming from Canada and other places, attracted by the high wages offered. It is thought the mills will be fully supplied with men in a few days. The strikers held a meeting at Bay City-day, and formed a Protective Union. All present were determined not to go to work on the twelve hour basis.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Perez Riva has been appointed political Governor of Havana.

—President Grant has accepted an invitation to attend the Strauss ball in New York.

—John Fallen and Cornelius Leary had a butcher knife fight at Hoboken on Sunday. Fallen was instantly killed and Leary will die.

—A Paris dispatch states that England, Italy, and Switzerland have declined accepting the modifications proposed to the treaty of commerce by France.

—It is reported that Victor Hugo has secured commutation of the sentence of Henri Rochefort to simple banishment from France instead of transportation to New Caledonia.

—A fire on Sunday in Bickerton & Co.'s machine shop, Mundel's loading house and Pierce & Co.'s furnishing house in Philadelphia, caused damage to the amount of about $45,000.

—A telegram from Minister Sickles, in Madrid, announces that the Spanish Minister had informed Sickles that orders had been given to discharge Dr. Houard and restore his property.

—The steamships City of Brooklyn and Atlantic, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York; Idaho and Holland, at Queenstown; Republic and Corinthian, at Liverpool, and Harmonia, at Plymouth.

—William Cullen Bryant prints a card, stating that it is impossible for him to receive any formal nomination for the Presidency, and it offered, equally impossible for him to commit the folly of accepting it.

—General St. John R. L. Skinner, who was formerly for seventeen years First Assistant Postmaster General, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday, in Washington, D. C., and is now in a very critical condition.

ST. LOUIS.

The Late Flogging Outrage.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Deputy U. S. Marshal, Bierstadtt who, with others, was sent to Reynolds county last Saturday by U. S. Marshal Newcomb, to arrest the perpetrators of the outrage committed on Rev. Charles Calahan some days ago, returned to-day with James H. George, sheriff of Reynolds county, Jessie Allison, and Wm. Parks. The other men charged with being engaged it the outrage cannot be found. The prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner Eaton, and waiving an examination, were admitted to bail to appear for trial at the November term of the United States Courts. The arrests were made under the sixth section of the Enforcement Act of 1870.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

BALTIMORE.

The City Filling.

GREELEY'S CHANCES GOOD.

Caucuses Last Night.

THE COMING PLATFORM.

The Bourbons Fighting.

FOR GRANT BEFORE GREELEY.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1872.

Well, after our primitive speculations on the subject, the Convention to-morrow will be quite a large and respectable turn out of the Democratic partisans of the country, although how much so, at this writing, I cannot conjecture. The city is rapidly filling up—when I say the city I mean the hotels, which are not very numerous, nor entirely adequate to supply the wants of an extraordinary influx of travelers. The principal hotels, if receiving at all, are selling cots in the parlors and the dining-rooms, as their bed-rooms are thoroughly jammed, or, as we used to say in flush oil times, "creeped up." So far as attendance is concerned, both as to delegates (some 620 already here), and the small army of outsiders—who come through curiosity to see the old decaying party make fresh love to the recalcitrant wing of the Republican organization—it will be large, and no wonder. Such a spectacle as that of the red hot, uncompromising and fire-eating Democratic party, slobbering in the ecstacy of love over the greasy white hat of Horace Greeley, and the hoary head and decrepid body which it covers, is one which can hardly ever be seen in a lifetime twice. It is the lion putting his paw down on the lamb, not so fiercely as in days of yore, but hypocritically in tenderness. All things in this world are transient, mutable, and the once great and powerful Democratic party forcibly illustrates the fact. Just as our fore-fathers would have scorned the idea, some fifty years ago, of communicating by means of lightning the intelligence of the world all over the earth, instantaneously, so would our Democratic friends have repudiated the idea in division that Horace Greeley should have ever been even a prominent candidate of themselves, if not their own nominee, as he will be in all probability, for the highest office in the gift of the American people. And yet both were disappointed in their beliefs.

To-night the various delegations, at least such of them as could be bought together, for the Monumental City is a place of many and diverse attractions after night-fall, and is hard to hold large bodies of men of various minds together after business hours, held caucusses. In some of them, especially the Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations, no little show of hands were made against endorsing Greeley, although the political trainers of the philosopher claim that his business was fixed all right and that he will go through on the first ballot by a large majority, all the objections to him in the States thought to be dead set against him having melted away under the expediency. We incline to think that Greeley will be nominated, Wagers of ten to one were offered on his success. One colored delegate is reported to have arrived to-night from Louisiana. If true, he is the first in the field. W. W. Wallace will be permanent chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation.

Considerable display in the way of bunting, banners and mottoes is made throughout the city. To-morrow promises to be a grand gala day. The convention will assemble at ten o'clock in the morning. The platform will be framed and adopted before noon, and the ticket completed in the afternoon. Greeley and Brown will be nominated, with the addition of a few explanatory reasons for the backdown of the party from what it used to term its hallowed principles.

The Bourbon Democracy met at the Maryland Institute to-day. The attendance was small, but the proceedings quite spirited. The general opinion was that they had better stand by Grant than by Greeley.

S. E.

By Associated Press.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

A number of delegates arrived this forenoon, and nearly all the delegations are full. Over six hundred have been registered at headq uarters.

THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION.

As yesterday, the principal subject of discussion to-day among the delegates has been the question of a straight nomination or simply an endorsement of the Cincinnati nominees.

The Maryland delegation held another meeting this morning, and while unanimously adhering to the policy of no nomination, they appointed a committee of three and passed a resolution requesting the Democratic Executive Committee of all the States, to meet to-night and confer on the subject, in order to settle the question before the meeting of the convention to-morrow.

TEMPERANCE CAUCUS.

At a meeting of the National Executive Committee, no decision was arrived at in regard to the selection of a temporary chairman.

MEETING OF BOURBON DEMOCRATS.

At a meeting of Bourbon Democrats at Maryland Institute, at 2 P. M. to-day, not more than two hundred were present, a majority of whom were spectators. Of the delegates who will not support Greeley, if nominated, there were not more than twenty-five at the meeting. Judge J. R. Flanders presided. Among those present were Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, Jos. Ledlie and Wm. White, of Springfield, Ill. Henry Sherwood, of Connecticut, and Wm. Reed, of Norfolk, Va.

A committee of ten was appointed to make arrangements for holding a convention to-morrow. In members and importance the movement is too insignificant to have any weight with the Democratic Convention.

Indications are that Greeley will be nominated with enthusiasm.

PLENTY OF ROOM.

Although the principal hotels were crowded, visitors found but little if any difficulty in procuring accommodations at other public houses. Besides, private families are entertaining their friends, and all unite in extending their hospitalities.

MEETING OF DELEGATES.

The different delegations held meetings tonight for the purpose of selecting chairmen and committeemen to be appointed on the committees on credentials, organization, platform, &c., and to mature plans of organization for to-morrow. The Louisiana delegates, who have their headquarters at Barnum's hotel, have chosen Judge Ogden for chairman, and decided to vote as a unit for Greeley. They were sent here without instructions.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The situation to-night is unchanged from that of yesterday, the principal topic of discussion still being whether the Cincinnati ticket shall be endorsed or modified. The indications are that a large majority will favor a direct nomination.

The streets in front of the hotels were densely crowded, bands paraded, and ladies' speeches were delivered in Monument Square by Ben Walker and others, at the Carrolton Hotel by Judge Wood, of Indiana, and others, and also at various other places.

CLEVELAND.

Murder and Suicide—Death by Coal Oil.

CLEVELAND, O., July 8.—Yesterday afternoon the wife of Henry T. Southworth, residing in Rockford township, eight miles from this city, poisoned her three children, boys, nine, seven and four years old, and then committed suicide by cutting her throat. The woman was insane, caused by protracted illness.

DEATH BY COAL OIL.

John Fitzpatrick, living on 11 Lake street, dropped a coal oil lamp last night. The oil spread over his clothing and took fire, burning him so badly that there is no hope of his recovery.

SPORTING.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Base ball—Mutuals 17; Atlantics, Brooklyn, 10.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Base ball—Athletics, 13; Forest City, Cleveland, 8.

THE TURF.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—The second annual races of the Clare Club commence on the track of the Northern Ohio Fair Association on July 16th, continuing four days. The purses amount to $22,000. $5,000 will be contested for. All purses are about full. Many of the most noted horses in the country are entered. Goldsmith Maid and Lucy are expected here to-morrow. As the track is one of the best in the country, very fast time is anticipated.

—The National Liberal Executive Committee will hold a meeting at the Glenham House, in New York, on the 12th of July, to take means to combine the two elements which will support Greeley, and secure good management.

THE CAPITAL.

Indian Affairs.

OFFENDERS TO BE PUNISHED.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1872.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Secretary Delano has written a letter to Brigham Young, informing him that the Government desires to bring to punishment evil-minded white persons who are stirring up discontent among the Indian population of the Territory, thanking Brigham for the courtesy shown him (the Secretary), and asking his co-operation in bringing to punishment the offenders referred to. The best information, both from civil and military sources, is to the effect that fears of a general Indian war in the south-western portion of Indian Territory and on the borders of Texas are without foundation. General Pope believes the reports were circulated by renegades, and says all the depredations of recent date were committed by small bands, and the department is endeavoring to bring the murderers to punishment. If any impression has gone abroad that the Indian office or Interior Department is desirous to shield these maraunding bands from punishment by the military, it is wholly false. Nothing would go further in advance of Indian policy than prompt and effective chastisement of the marauders, and it is so understood by those who are administering the Indian affairs, both in Indian Territory and in Washington. The Indian office would be glad to see rigorous military operations against Indians off their reservations, combined with a feeling and civilizing system for those who remain at peace.

THE STATE.

ADAMS.—The G. A. R. Encampment at Gettysburg contained about one hundred and sixty tents. Several hundred members of the Order were on the ground—among them a number of distinguished officers, including Governor Geary, Surveyor General Beath, Gen. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor, and others.

ARMSTRONG.—An eel was caught near Kittanning in the river one day last week, by Michael Bluelach, a rolling mill hand. Took care of the thing in the Allegheny, and the catching of this one is not an every day occurrence.——Sheriff Montgomery has taken the contract for carrying the mail between Dayton and Kittanning, and purposes putting a first-class coach on the route for the accommodation of passengers.——Kittanning contributed $109 to the relief of Somerset sufferers. The statistics for the last term of Kittanning public schools show the number of different pupils enrolled during the year to have been 536, and of these 281 were boys and 255 were girls. These figures show an increase of 10 over the enrolement of the previous term.

BEAVER.—Consolidation is being agitated in Beaver; New Brighton, Beaver Falls and Fallston are to form the new corporation if the plan arranged.——The *Argus* is watching those "Heathen Chinee" who have been brought to the Economy Works with argus eyes. It says: "Our Chinese will be a chance for Missionaries to pay expense than sending them to Asia. After all it may be a matter of economy to bring the heathen Chinese to our shores for instruction. The Missionaries to go among them. The cost in the latter way is estimated at about $5,000 per head; by bringing them here, it will not cost over $200 or $300 per head. John is said to be in good health, and enjoys rice with chop-sticks.

DAUPHIN.—The Lochiel House, Harrisburg, has been sold for $80,000. R. Bates Graham, of Philadelphia, was the purchaser.——The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: We regret to announce that Richard Smith, familiarly known as "Black Dick," died suddenly at the Lochiel House. Perhaps no individual in Harrisburg was more generally known than Dick, for he was at the depot at the arrival and departure of the various trains, and was always on hand to welcome strangers were in danger, and, at the risk of his own life, he continued to trot ahead of the locomotives in order that others might not be killed or injured. Thousands of strangers in this city knew Dick, and he was looked upon as a public benefactor. The railroad seemed to charm him, for he was not happy anywhere else. For ten or twelve years he has been about the performing what he believed to be his duty, and he was kindly cared for and highly respected by the railroad officials and employees. To-day, Dick is dead, and the depot is without him. At the depot, he seemed to be seized with a fit, fell upon the platform, and soon afterwards expired.

FAYETTE.—Mr. John A. Lantz, superintendent of the Locomotive Works at Connellsville, was presented with a fine horse the other day.——And gift of the employees.——The blackberry crop promises to be very large.——The farmers commenced cutting wheat in that vicinity on last Saturday.——Judge Hampton and wife, of Pittsburgh, have been spending a few days with their relatives in Uniontown. They are stopping at the Mansion House.——Quite a severe storm on Th

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TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOHN W. GEARY, of Montgomery County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. W. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. S. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. W. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID S. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ALNEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.

FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.

FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
C. D. HAMEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sealer.
JOHN K. LANTZ, of Temperanceville.
A. H. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.

FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HAHL, of Pittsburgh.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.

FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.

FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUINNEGLE, of Chartiers.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | W. F. WHITE,
THOMAS PENNINGTON, | ANDREW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

A FEW FIGURES show the wealth of New York city. The total real and personal value for 1872 is $1,104,098,087, a net increase of nearly twenty-nine millions from the preceding year. Of course this does not show the true value, as the assessments are notoriously underrated.

GREELEY proposed paying FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS to the south for lost slavery, and amendments to the constitution to appease the wrath of the rebels. Will he still pay this amount for the emancipated slaves, to the southern masters, if he shall be elected President? Not much wonder that many prominent ex-rebels and ex-slave holders are for Greeley. His election would revive the proposition to pay the late slave masters.

THE IMMACULATE Aleck McClure is away down in Baltimore endeavoring to secure the success of his friend Horace Greeley in the Presidential race. He is one of those powerful politicians that imagine they carry Pennsylvania in their pockets, and will doubtless use that vain boast in order to influence the votes of the Convention in favor of the *Tribune* philosopher. We are thoroughly convinced that Greeley will be nominated—perhaps on the first ballot—and equally as certain that McClure will strut about saying "I did the business for the old man," for he has even enough assurance to claim anything,—even so much honest seat in the State Senate.

[illegible] of the financial affairs [illegible] most jealously [illegible] ortunities [illegible] ess they [illegible] swindles pu[illegible] Tammany ring o[illegible] caused inquiry to be mad[illegible] ary affairs and the management[illegible] municipal governments of the country. a result many small stealings have been unearthed, but Brooklyn appears to rival Tammany in extensive ring frauds. He[illegible] debt in 1865, seven years ago, was $8,700,000; now it is $3,207,835.67. It has therefore almost quadrupled inside of seven years, which was pretty good and heavy work.

AT a recent election in two of the French Departments, supposed to be conservative, three advanced republicans of the Gambetta stamp were successful over the Thiers candidates, who were only moderate republicans. To further console the President, M. Rothschild, the representative of the great banking firm, told M. Thiers in a late interview that he estimated the loss of credit to France by the election of these republican members would be two hundred millions of francs. As France is in the market for large loans, and mainly dependant therefor on the Rothschilds, this opinion is of some moment to the government, even if it will have little weight with the people. Republicanism of the moderate variety is going through a severe trial in France, and all that prevents it from sinking seems to be the irreconcilable differences of its opponents, the Orleans, Bourbon and Napoleonic factions. The monarchial factions cannot fuse, and they both detest the imperial. This remits the nation to either the moderate or advanced republicans, and a general election is as likely to result in the supremacy of one as the other.

A BETTER evidence of the sophistry used by free-trade journals and advocates cannot be given than the history of the iron business during the past year or two furnishes. These advocates clamored for the reduction of duty on pig iron, until Congress complied and cut it down $2 per ton, but straightway the *price* of iron went up $5 per ton. In that case the Government threw away $3 per ton revenue on imported iron, with no corresponding benefit to consumers. Free-traders were astonished and stupified while the Committee of Ways and Means were convinced that their theory of lower rates making lower prices was a humbug. But anxious to still further reduce the income of the Government, they gave the duty on bar iron a further slice at the recent session, and presto—up goes the price. We affirm, without fear of contradiction, that a prohibitory duty on iron and steel would double our manufacturing capacity in ten years, thus giving employment to thousands of men in the mines and workshops, increase the consumption and demand of farm products, and by greater home competition, lower the prices on all classes of iron and steel manufactures. Let any free-trader take the history of the past year or two and deny it if he can.

FROM A CAREFULLY compiled Railway manual fresh from the press we learn many important statistical facts regarding the great iron track system in the United States. At present there are in the United States 61,000 miles of railroad in active operation. The cost of this immense entanglement of iron tracks that cuts up and chequers the land and brings our cities, towns and agricultural districts in close communion with other, in round numbers, was three thousand millions of dollars, or fifty per cent. more than the whole funded debt of the United States. At an average of about $30,000 per mile, the aggregate cost of the mileage of railroads constructed in 1870 was $225,000,000. The average cost of all the railroads constructed is $50,000 per mile. The increased mileage of railroads constructed in 1872 was 7,453 miles, against 6,145 in 1871 and 4,999 in 1870. The increased mileage of railroads constructed from 1851 to 1861 was 20 per cent. per annum, and the increase of tonnage 23 per cent. per annum. From 1861 to 1871 the increased mileage was 10 per cent. per annum. Illinois posseses more miles of railroad—5,904—than any other State in the Union. Pennsylvania ranks the second railroad State with 5,113 and New York is third with 4,470 miles. No country in the world leads our own in railway matters and yet we have just earnestly commenced the work of construction for new lines are projected everywhere.

THE late frequency of accidents on public thoroughfares attracts much attention and general comment from the press of the country; but what are the people going to do about the matter? It seems impossible for legislative action to prevent their occurrence, for it is a very hard matter, indeed, to make any law that will secure safety on a train while in motion. As a general rule, the traveling community are responsible for most of the recklessness exhibited in the fast or lightning speed on our railway lines, for, acting somewhat on the principle that life is short and precious, they demand to lose as little time as possible on the rail, and hence urge rapidity in transit from one point to another. If a special train were advertised to leave New York for Chicago, Omaha or San Francisco, and to average all the way through the rate of sixty miles an hour, inclusive of stoppages, it would draw most of the passengers from the "slow coaches," despite of the increased probabilities of the dangers of travel presented. The immense freight and passenger traffic on our leading railways is another prolific cause for danger. On some of our roads several hundred trains pass and repass daily, and it requires the highest executive skill to be exercised on the part of their managers and officers to prevent accidents. It is neither wise nor just to term all the killing on the track "murder on the rail," for it is absolutely impossible for any road to afford complete safety to passengers and employes; but to the carelessness of the management, or inefficiency and recklessness of underlings, can be traced with a degree of moral certainty, a great majority of them.

THE TREATMENT of strikes and strikers in Europe by employers is decidedly of a summary character, and claimed to be remarkably effective. It is nothing more than the adoption by the employers of the same principle of mutual aid and combination that is illustrated by the course of the Trades' Unions. In London the associated master builders have forestalled the contemplated strike of their men by a lock-out, by which all out-door work is suspended, and upwards of 25,000 workmen thrown out of employment. This, of course, is disastrous to the employers financially, but the Associated Masters, imitating the Trades' Unions, are raising a fund of £500,000, or nearly two and a half millions of dollars, to compensate the locking-out firms for any pecuniary loss they may sustain as a consequence of steadfastly adhering to this policy. This is analogous to the contributions levied by Unions to sustain strikes. In Berlin, the employers were even more decided and prompt than in London. When the suspension of work became an impending crisis, and before any action had been taken, they formed an association, or Employers' Union, closed all their shops, and strikers and non-strikers were alike told to await their convenience. Four hundred of the New York employers have also formed an association, and placed its affairs under the control of the "Employers' Central Executive Committee." This committee meets daily, and considers and suggests business for the general meetings of the association. The two interests are now contesting with the same weapons, and arbitration would seem to be the only sure and equitable method of adjusting their differences. With the workmen it will soon be a question of bread and butter, and with the employers the sacrifice of their business interests, or their transfer to other cities.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The probable composition of the Forty-third Congress is exciting a good deal of speculation in political circles. The Republican Committee at Washington, after careful canvass of the political lookout as [illegible]ars, claim that the next administration [illegible]al Grant will be sure of [illegible] the House, and [illegible]ate. They [illegible] done. [illegible]are in leg[illegible] manifestations. [illegible] to 292, and the new appor[illegible] various States are favorable to the [illegible]licans. Oregon has been the first State [illegible] elect a member of the new Congress, and after a spirited contest the Republicans were successful, gaining one member. This is certainly an auspicious opening of the Congressional canvass. The next Congressional election will be held in North Carolina on the first of August. The estimate of probabilities made at Washington claims that California and Nevada will elect Republican members, being a gain of one in Nevada. Kansas and Nebraska certainly Republican—a gain of two in Kansas from increased representation. Gains of two or three will be made in Missouri. Texas will elect two Republicans at least of six representatives. Arkansas will probably have but one administration member. Coalitions will gain there and in Louisiana. Mississippi will be administrative. Two districts in Tennessee will be Republican; two others are close. In Alabama the Republicans may lose one. In Georgia they expect to gain one or two districts; in North Carolina the same; in Virginia to lose one; in Maryland to carry one or two, and two or three in Kentucky. In the three Northwest States the Democracy will gain two and the Republicans three from increased representation. New York and Pennsylvania will be nearly, if not quite, equally divided. In Ohio, Republican gains are expected. In Illinois, the relative position will be the same. In Indiana, probably the Republicans will lose one.

These are the figures made at Washington. We think in both Pennsylvania and New York they are too generous to the opposition. In this State three of the twenty-seven members are to be elected on a general ticket, and will be Republican. Otherwise the old apportionment, which now sends to the House thirteen Republicans and eleven Democrats, holds good; but the Republicans this fall expect to make gains in the Washington and Beaver, the Westmoreland and Indiana, the Clarion and Venango, the Bedford and Somerset, the Blair and Cambria, and the Wyoming and Tioga districts—six in all. In three of these districts in 1870, Democratic representatives were chosen by majorities respectively of 15 (Meyer's), 27 (Sherwood's), and 11 (Speer's). In the other three districts the opposition majorities respectively were 730, 759, and 769. We do not see that under the most unfavorable circumstances the Republicans this fall will lose any district they carried in 1870, when the Democrats were singularly lucky. It is altogether probable, therefore, the delegation from Pennsylvania in the next Congress will show decided Republican gains, and is likely to stand in the neighborhood of 22 Republicans to 5 Democrats.

In New York the new apportionment is regarded as advantageous to the Republicans. The present delegation consists of 16 Democrats and 15 Republicans, but the State gains one member in the new Congress, and it is not claiming too much to say the Republicans will secure two-thirds of the delegation. With these exceptions, the calculation quoted above seems fair and moderate.

MURDER—ITS PUNISHMENT.

The counsel for the defense in the Stokes' murder trial are apparently making ground on the hypothesis that Fisk was shot by their client in self-defense. They claim in their statement of the case that Fisk had frequently threatened Stokes in such a way as to cause the latter to anticipate an attack, and, accidentally meeting his enemy on the fatal day, happened to fire first, thus saving his own life by taking the life of his supposed assailant. This argument is based on the testimony of two witnesses, and is wholly inferential, not one word having yet been adduced to prove that Fisk made any movement which looked like an attack upon Stokes. One witness, his driver, swears that Fisk usually went armed, and another testifies that he heard the murdered man exclaim before he died, "He was too quick for me this time." There is not one iota of evidence that Stokes was attacked, and yet the impression somehow, is gaining ground that he was, and only defended his life by shooting down a bloodthirsty enemy. We believe the guilty murderer, who quietly and stealthily laid in wait for his victim, and with malice aforethought and a pre-determined purpose to slay him, will in this instance cheat the gallows of its lawful prey. The sentimental plea that will clear him of murder in the first degree, and give to him the punishment of manslaughter, for what was truly murder most foul, might with as much justice and propriety clear him altogether, and let him go free to slay a fresh victim. That he rid the community in which he lived of a debauchee and a libertine—if such allegation be true—does not lessen his guilt in the sight of God or man. James Fisk, Jr., with all his faults, was a citizen, entitled to the full protection of the laws which he obeyed, and which were made for the protection of society—the good along with the vile. Edward S. Stokes—his murderer—may have thought he was doing a virtuous thing, by ridding society of the presence of his victim—in his eyes a foul monster; yea, there are those who call themselves good citizens, who will affirm that he did; but is it not a dangerous precedent—even admitting they are right—to permit a maddened and reckless man to judge of the fitness of his enemies for punishment and death, and escape the penalty of the law thus outraged?

What shall become of society if the guilt of the murderer may be reckoned from the character of his victim? Who will be safe, if we permit the laws to be outraged and trampled upon at the whim of every man crazed with drink or maddened with misfortune and attendant trouble?

The only protection to society is through rigid punishment of the guilty. The only safety to our lives and our institutions is the inviolability of law and the imperiousness of justice. Let these be once overturned, by the mob, or by the no less dangerous and more likely sentimentalism of weak and one-sided injustice, and our lives and our property would be not worth a straw. Safety lies wholly through just laws and their just enforcement. Let money screen a guilty prisoner, and an attack is made on the very citadel of our rights which may lead to the most fatal results. No less dangerous to that citadel and far more possible of accomplishment, is the mawkish judgment of the times, as to the guilt or innocence of a prisoner charged with murder. All such—whether of high or low degree, whether rich or poor, white or black, male or female, should receive a fair, full and impartial trial, be assigned or allowed judicious counsel, and convicted or acquitted in accordance with the facts brought out through the witnesses.

Any verdict of a jury or judgment of the public, brought about in any other way—by appeals to charity or prejudice, by attempts to traduce the life which has been summarily taken, by bribery or false swearing, or what not—is a mockery of justice, and a foul blot on society's fair temples, which should be scorned by all good men. The measure of guilt should be wholly taken from the evidence and the written law—the victim with his character, the prisoner with his, the Court and the jury should be wholly impersonal; prejudice should be forgotten, precedent, sympathy and all else but the facts and the law should, for the time being, be laid aside.

We trust this will be done with Stokes, not only, but with all, unfortunately charged with murder. Then, if fear of punishment restrains the wickedly inclined, its certain infliction on the guilty must make it ten-fold more powerful for good. In this way shall justice be vindicated, and the moral atmosphere be purified of weak, unjust and hasty judgments, while, let us hope, the hand of the assassin may be stayed.

ON THE WING.

Baltimore—The Democratic Convention—Washington and the Potomac Railroad—Wesson Springs—Pittsburghers.

[illegible] now-a-days by railroad, in ele[illegible] coaches, is a wonderful [illegible]realized that you [illegible] the next [illegible] hum[illegible] one of Pulm[illegible] passed over that gra[illegible] sylvania Central, and wer[illegible] "Monumental City," amid the [illegible] the "ever memorable" Fourth. Notwithstanding the great heat, the city seemed in a kind of ferment, more in anticipation of the drama to be acted at Ford's Opera House—the Democratic Convention—than being over jubilant for the day. Strange to say, the city authorities had such an economical spirit, that no provision was made for observing the day, as it had been the custom for all time, by a liberal appropriation for fire works, etc.

Naturally as it may be supposed, the people of "My Maryland" would be willing to accept any body to "beat Grant," there is evidently a good deal of sober thinking by thoughtful people, whether it is safe to follow the lead of men, who if in power, might attempt to undo all the grand things accomplished by the Republican party, under Lincoln and Grant. Rather than assume such a risk, as to change the Government and its policy, many will hesitate and refuse to carry out the "Greeley programme." However strong the current may appear now in favor of Greeley, as the Democratic candidate, we shall not be surprised if a powerful reaction sets in favorable to the re-election of the hero soldier—Grant.

The opening of the Washington and Potomac Railroad, from Washington city to Baltimore, and thus giving a near and direct line to the capital, is an event of signal importance to Pittsburghers. It is a fine illustration of the kind of *daring* of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's *regime* in railroad projects. The Superintendent of this new road is the able and efficient Vice President of the Northern Central Railway, E. S. DuBarry, Esq. Mr. S. Little, an old Pittsburgher, the Auditor of the Northern Central, holds also the same position on the new road to the capital. Both DuBarry and Little are an honor to the company.

Retracing our steps over the same route, we tarried on the top of the mountain at Cresson Springs, for a few hours, to enjoy the pure air of that delightful spot. The beauties of nature outrival all the efforts to introduce modern inventions. Pure air, bracing winds, romantic scenery—rugged and picturesque—greet the eye in every direction. No description can picture the grandeur of the views that may be enjoyed in the sweep of the eye on this mountain range.

Nestling on the top, among these charms, is located the "Mountain House," under the admirable supervision of G. W. Mullin, Esq., proprietor. The superior home-like comforts of this house, equalling first-class city hotels, without the namby-pambyism of some watering places, its spacious grounds, superb cottages and elevated tone of society, are generally well known, and every season the circle of admirers at this cozy spot is widening—coming from Maine to Texas. The hotel register indicates visitors from these extremes. While the largest patronage comes from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, New York and the West are well represented.

Among the recent arrivals, some of whom intend to spend sometime, we name Murat Halstead and family, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Hon. H. Stansbury, Ex-U. S. Attorney General, of Cincinnati, J. H. Storrs and family, Brooklyn, N. Y., Thomas Hunter, New Orleans, L. L. Parker and wife, Baltimore, R. W. Smith and family, Philadelphia, E. A. Emery and wife, Portland, Maine, J. H. Hutchings and wife, Texas, W. W. Rutherford, Harrisburg, J. L. Carnahan and family, Philadelphia, formerly of Allegheny City, John S. Dilworth, (formerly a resident of Pittsburgh and still in business,) Thomas T. Tasker, Jr., N. W. Norris and family, Philadelphia, W. D. Wood and family, McKeesport. Among the Pittsburghers we name W. Thaw and family, D. E. Park and family, G. B. Edwards and family, G. W. Schmidt and family, Mrs. B. H. Painter and family, S. A. Cosgrave and family, D. McCandless and family, D. Torrey, Superintendent of Pullman Sleeping Car Company, Mrs. M. O. Phillips, Beverly Jones, Robert Beers, W. R. Murphy, D. Nevin, F. W. Heslop, J. Nichols, G. A. Spreecher, G. H. Christy, G. S. Grace, H. L. Bollman, Treasurer Macferron and family, and R. H. Cunningham, of Allegheny City. Scores of other Pittsburghers might also be named.

Early as the season has opened, the rush has been great already. Many, however, come and go, and visitors at any time will be entertained. At present a fine company of "well-to-do" people are domiciled in the elegant cottages and spacious hotel building. The courteous bearing of the proprietor, Mr. G. W. Mullin, and his chief office assistant, Mr. Frank A. Barr, of Pittsburgh, are too well known to need more than to mention, they were never so popular as now.

FARM AND GARDEN.

IT IS a rule of general application that orchard trees are better when grown in a location near where they are to make orchard trees, and a farmer planting an orchard should, after deciding on the varieties, get his trees at the nearest point. Do not listen to interested parties who tell you to get trees from the North or the East, for there is no truth in such representations. Trees may be grown too thrifty by high culture or manure; but this is only an exception that is applicable at all points.

NEVER, if it can be avoided, plow, or go on to the ground for any purpose when it is wet and sticky. Keep the furrows straight, and, if possible, reverse them at every plowing, so as to keep the land level. To fill in furrows, back furrows pretty widely once around, and haul once around very wide; this will generally be sufficient. Harrow soon after plowing, and before the lumps, if any, get dried and hard; twice over with the teeth down, and once with the back of the harrow will prepare the land for ordinary use.

TAKE the precaution, when the bees exhibit a disposition to swarm, to stop the most of the outlets from the hive, so as to force them to occupy considerable time in hunting out. The swarm is commonly made up of young bees, many of whom cannot fly very well, and as nothing can be done until they are all out of the hive, but fly about in the air, by prolonging the time of their coming out, the feeble ones become tired and finding their plans frustrated, are about alight to rearrange their journey. If they can leave the old hive all at once, they care very little about alighting.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* says: Corn, as we all know, is a warm climate production, and needs all the warmth of the sun it can get. Where the land is rich, pumpkin vines will almost cover the ground, and consequently the sun's rays cannot shine on and warm the ground, which is so necessary to a good growth of corn. This year, by way of experiment, I planted up four acres of moderately rich land, and planted two acres in corn and pumpkins separate. The first grew well until the vines began to run, and then it seemed almost to stand still. The stalks were large enough, but it did not ear well, while that without the pumpkins was the best piece of corn in the neighborhood. About two-thirds was good for seed, while there were more than enough pumpkins to pay for the extra land.

THERE is hardly a family that does not throw away enough table scraps to feed at least half a dozen hens and many that keep a nuisance in the shape of a dog, that does no good, but costs more than a dozen good hens, complain that they cannot afford to keep hens. One dog in a neighborhood is generally a greater trouble to the neighbors than a flock of hens would be; for if hens are well fed at home they will rarely go away. But who ever saw a dog that was not a pest, running across the newly-made garden, and sticking his nose in everything? Kill off the curs and give the food to the hens, and you will find pleasure as well as profit in so doing. We wish there was a tax of one hundred dollars on every dog in the country. Those that are of value as watch dogs could be retained, while the host of snarling, dirty curs would give place to some more useful and less troublesome pet.—*Poultry Standard.*

THE periodical liming of fruit trees is generally considered as serviceable, especially in keeping down the ravages of the insects which find their home in the fissures of the bark. It is also important that the operation should be likewise extended to the main branches. For the purpose in question, white-wash has generally been used, causing a decided whiteness of the tree, which is objected to by many persons on the score of the unsightly appearance and the readiness with which the lime becomes detached. It has been shown, however, by experience, that the same beneficial effect results from the use of colorless lime-water, which every one knows how to prepare with unslacked lime, and which, when settled becomes clear, and can be poured off and used as above indicated. In this way repeated applications can be made without affecting the appearance of the tree.—*American Farm Journal.*

IT CERTAINLY pays to take a little pains with young trees, for what is there that is more commonplace than an apple crop one year after another? Who among our readers would be willing to take $5 per tree for an orchard of young apple trees just coming into bearing? We have an orchard of six hundred apple trees, covering a lot of fifteen acres, that we would not have taken from our grounds for three thousand dollars. Add five years more to them and one will see what they will add to the land. It is the strangest thing to us to see farmers own from one to two hundred acres of land with barely enough apples to supply their family) or perhaps an old orchard of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty acres from which they realize more profit [illegible] twenty acre field they have, [illegible]ples, or, after they do [illegible]em proper care. [illegible] true light.

THE[illegible] wisdom; they have laid their eggs bragging and a kackling beforehand.—*Josh Billings.*

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 25, 1872.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock. And from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Ralston, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

People Seeking Investments
Of a secure character and good interest should call at once and obtain circulars of information, maps, &c., of
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., (near Market St.,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Fiscal Agents for the United States and other Loans, who have for negotiation and sale a limited few of the following prime securities, namely:
Milwaukee and Nashua 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds, created in the Union Trust Co., of N. Y., Trustees, at 90 and accrued interest.
Birmingham (Pa.) Market House Improvement 8 per cent. Currency Bonds at par and accrued interest.
Mt. Oliver (Birmingham) Incline Plane convertible 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at par and interest, and several other kinds of investment securities at market rates, for further knowledge of which please call as above.
my27:17d&S S. McCLEAN & CO.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Miller's Screw Can,
Patented March, 1868.
The best and cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax. This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for samples. All kinds of Tin Work to order.
J. MILL,
109 and 111 Saudusky St.
my29:87

Dress Goods Redu[illegible]
SEERSUCKER'S FRENCH GINGHAMS,
BAPTISTE AND JAPANESE CLOTHS,
HARNANIS AND CRETONNES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
At No. 96 Market Street.

Steam Heating
BY
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
oct8-t1s

DREKA,
[illegible]
samples.
[illegible]
1022 CHESTNUT
C. C. BOYLE.....JA
C. C. BOYLE
Lumber Deale[illegible]
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.
Shaved and sawed Shingles, Patent Siding and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
mar5-6d-77

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extraordinary Sales
LADIES' SUITS.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Suits,
$4,00.
Ladies' Suits,
$4.50, $5.00 AND $5.50.
Ladies' Suits,
$6.00, $6.50 AND $7.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$7.50, $8.00 AND $9.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$10.00, $11.00 AND $12.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$13.00, $14.00 AND $15.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$16.00, $17.00 AND $18.00.
Ladies' Suits,
$19.00 AND $200.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.
jy6-d&S

BOGGS & BUHL
Cool Bargains for Hot Weather.
FIFTY PIECES
JAPANESE LISLE THREAD
AND
Frou Frou Poplins,
AT FIFTEEN CENTS.
To close the entire stock of these goods. Many of them cost 20 to 23 cents wholesale, a few weeks ago.
NEW STOCK
BLACK HERNANIS
Best value of the season. Just call and see our 37½, 50 and 75 cent qualities.
Immense Stocks
STRIPED GRENADINES,
PLAIN WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS,
STRIPED WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS
for Suits.
Ladies' Suits.
We will keep our assortment of SUITS during all this month.
A FEW
Choice Fine Lace Jackets,
TO CLOSE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.
jy6-TTHS

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE OPENED A LARGE LOT OF
Plain Parasols,
Ruffled Parasols,
Fringed Parasols,
Pongee Parasols,
WITH PLAIN AND TOURIST STICKS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Silk Parasols
AND
LACE PARASOL COVERS.
A good line, all sizes, of
SUN UMBRELLAS.
Every article at Very Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
my25-TTA&S

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
[illegible] and 241 Liberty Street.

[illegible] CO.
[illegible]
jy26

HERRON & [illegible]
DEALERS IN
REAL EST[illegible]
Stocks, Bond[illegible]S.
AND OTHE[illegible]
The undersigned [illegible] partnership under the firm name [illegible]ATES, for the purchase and sale [illegible]S Commercial Paper Bonds, M[illegible] securities
On C[illegible]
All classes of [illegible] n Only.
unimproved [illegible]artisan, improved and Property [illegible]favorable terms. Parties [illegible]ed, Taxes paid, &c. It to [illegible] from the city will find ha[illegible] to leave their property in our [illegible] care business is transacted. patrons can rely on receiving efforts in their behalf.
[illegible]REET, under St. Charles.
WM. A. HERRON.
F. A. BATES.
[illegible]ING GLASSES
Ackersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
GILT MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a
jy4:58-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL BARGAINS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF
Ladies' Suits.
LACE JACKETS,
VERY CHEAP.
Lace Shawls,
VERY CHEAP.
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
IN WHITE AND COLORED, VERY CHEAP.
P. K.'s, P. K.'s.
NAINSOOKS, JACONETS,
SWISSES, TARLATANS,
CHAMBRAYS, LINENS,
ALL VERY CHEAP.
Mosquito Netting,
All Colors, at Very Low Prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.
Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.
☞ Remember, we have removed from 21 Fifth avenue to the large Dry Goods House, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends.
Reduction in Prices
OF
GAS FIXTURES.
We will sell Gas Fixtures at reduced prices for the next thirty days, no charge being made for hanging them in any part of the city, Allegheny or Birmingham. Those desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine the finest assortment in the west. Call and purchase direct, allowing no interference through your gas fitter.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 Wood Street.
AkronSewerPipeCo.
OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND YARD:
Cor. Penn Ave. and Tenth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., AND
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny City, Pa.,
Manufacture Highly Vitrified
WATER AND SEWER PIPE,
both Ring and Socket, from 1 to 24 inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, Stands and Traps for each size. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flues, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate and Boiler Tile, Lava Vases, Hydraulic Cement, &c.
C. G. McMILLEN,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.
☞ Send or call for Price List. my2:68:1

NOTICE.
A Large Farm Wanted.
THE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, late House of Refuge, desire to purchase a Farm located on or near some Railroad leading from Pittsburgh, the Farm to contain not less than 200 or more than 500 Acres.
If possible to have a spring or springs of Water that could be carried by pipes to supply the buildings.
The supply of fuel, building materials, &c., to be stated on a map or description to be left at our city office, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, on or before the first day of August.
By order of Committee,
T. J. BIGHAM,
jy28:180-d&S Chairman.
James Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Schlaubitz, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of two years, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

A ORDINANCE—REPEALING AN ORDINANCE entitled "an ordinance granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh Coal Company" ordained the 26th day of November, A. D., 1866, and revoking the privilege thereby granted.
SECTION 1st. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same that an ordinance entitled "an ordinance granting certain

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest; Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 8, 1872. }

If the money market reports have become a little monotonous so far as rates are concerned, perhaps it is safe to remark that the lack of diversity in this particular does not seem very oppressive even to those inclined to be fastidious. The fact is, most people like good weather and smooth water. It is every way much preferable to fierce storms and calms with little or no excitement or motion.

In the discount line the principal transactions between the banks and their depositors still range from 7 to 9 per cent; with some exceptions above the latter figure, and but few, if any, below 7 per cent, which is now regarded by both borrowers and lenders as a reasonable per centage for the use of money even for parties whose "average balances" would seem to entitle them to more or less consideration, although everybody anticipates a continuance of the present comfortable condition of monetary affairs for weeks, and perhaps months to come. It is hardly to be supposed that currency will become a drug in the markets. No one will expect this who for a moment stops to consider what prodigious sums of money have been and are now being invested in real estate operations in the South and West alone, and the vast number of costly structures which are rising in every city, town and village where there is any industrial enterprise, commercial activity or agricultural progress.

The surplus of money in eastern cities is reported in excess of the demand, and large balances had to be carried over from Saturday for want of users. To-day it is quoted at from 3 to 4 on call.

The trade movement in most departments is quiet, the continued heat having a depressing effect where out-door exertion is required.

Business in stocks and bonds is limited, and there are no sales of importance to note.

The noted activity in real estate continues. According to the *Land and Law Advisor*, the sales last week amounted to $442,947.23, which is fully up to the average for the past six months.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Bonds—1881	117¼
5-20—1862	114¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	114½
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	114¾
10-40s	111⅝
Currency 6's	115
Gold	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97⅜
Erie	55⅝
Harlem	115
Fort Wayne	89
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¼
Rock Island	111¾
Chicago & N W	73¾
Do Preferred	90¾
St. Paul Common	54
Do Preferred	78
Wabash	74⅞
Union Pacific	37⅜
[illegible]	73¾
[illegible]	75¾

NEW YORK, July 8, 1872.

Money more active at 6 to 6. Sterling quiet. Gold dull and firm; 113¾@113⅝. Loans from 3 to 6 for carrying. Clearances $20,000,000. Government dull and strong. State bonds dull. Stocks depressed. There was considerable pressure to sell this afternoon, which resulted in a decline of 1⅜ to 3¾ per cent. Erie declined from 57 to 55¾; Pacific Mail from 75¼ to 73⅝; Northwestern common from 74¼ to 72¾; Ohios from 46¾ to 45¾; Lake Shore from 93¾ to 93; Rock Island from 111⅞ to 110⅝. Quicksilver 42¾@43¼c. The decline in the balance of the list ranged from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. The failure of an operator on the bull side was announced this afternoon, and some stocks were sold out for this account under rule. This operation accelerated the decline. Late in the day the market rallied ¼ to 1 per cent. from lowest point; closing steady. The Erie election continues to attract much attention. It is said that Blackstone has declined the Presidency and that General Diven will likely be President. The *Express* says: "A majority of the new Board will probably be in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western R. R."

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 74; do new, 74¾; South Carolina, July, 27½; Missouri, 94⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of '81, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 114¾; '64, 114¾; '65, 115¾; new do '65, 114½; 5-20s '67, 115¾@115¾; do '68 coupons, 114¾; 10-40s, coupons, 112½; currency 6s, 114¾@115; new 5 per cent. 113⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 73¾; Pacific Mail, 74½; Adams Express, 96½; American Merchants Union do, 73; United States do, 88¼; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 56¾; Harlem, 115; Michigan Southern, 93½; Union Pacific, 37½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern & Chicago, 73¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 54¼; do preferred, 78¼; G. & W. 74⅝; Fort Wayne, 90; Chicago & Alton, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 46½; Quicksilver, 42.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 8, 1872. }

APPLES—Sales of green at $3 to $5 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@5c; Refined, 5¾@6c; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Pots, 10c; Pearls, 11c.

BUTTER—Is generally reported dull but the receipts continue light, and prices are unchanged; 10 to 15 cts.

BEANS—The supply in this market is light, but fully equal to the demand; small sales at $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Continues very dull, but holders, in view of the fact that consumers have been buying very sparingly for several months, anticipate an improved demand; we continue to quote at 4¾ to 7½ cts per lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and perhaps weaker, but there is no change in quotations; 10¾@11 for Dairy, 11¾@12 for Factory, and 12½@13 for Goshen.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches $6.50 to $7 per case. Corn $5.50 to $6.50; Tomatoes, $4.50 to $5.

CARBON OIL—It quoted in a jobbing way at 19¼@20 cts by the car load, and 20@ cents additional for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania is unchanged at $5.50 per case.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 4½@5; clear sides, 6@6½; hams, 8@10; country lard, 7@8 do.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4.50; Land Plaster, $2.25 to $4.50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT—Of all kinds is very dull, and the season is virtually over; stocks generally are light.

EGGS—Continue dull and weak, and notwithstanding there is no material increase in the receipts, prices are drooping; we reduce our quotations to 17@18 cts.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and no change to make in quotations; both dealers and consumers continue to buy sparingly in anticipation of lower prices, and trade in consequence is slow, though all that can be expected under existing circumstances. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $8.00 to $8.50 for fair to choice spring, and $8.50 to 9.00 for winter.

GRAIN—The grain markets continue very dull, but hopes of an early improvement are entertained. Wheat continues dull and neglected, but as the arrivals for some weeks have been comparatively light, stocks in the hands of millers must of necessity be pretty well reduced, and it is probable, therefore, that there will soon be some inquiry; at present trade is exceedingly dull, and there are no established quotations. Oats continue dull, but the offerings are not so large, and the receipts seem to be falling off; however, the supply is large; considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are no better; 41 to 42 cts by the car load. Shelled corn is quiet and without decided change; 50 to 70 on Track, 60 to 61 free in elevator. There is no movement in either Rye or Barley; the former may be quoted, in the absence of sales, at 70 to 72 cts.

GRANULATED—Refined sugars are quoted firmer under the influence of an advance east, but, as yet, there has been no advance here, coffee is quiet and unchanged,—scarcely as strong as it was ten days ago. Syrups and molasses quiet.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, 13½; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¾; A, 12; B, 11½; Ex C, 11¼; C, 11½; Circle C, 11⅜; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¼; Knights C yellow, 10½.

COFFEE—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½; good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE—Carolina, 9½@10; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 9; Java, 8.

HAY—Jae arrivals continue small but the supply is fully up to the demand, which is confined to supplying immediate wants, and prices are without change, ranging from $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality.

HEMP—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

OIL—Lard Oil is quoted at 73@75 for No. 1, and 60@62 for No. 2.

POTATOES—Continue dull, sales of new at $2 to $3 per bbl. Old stock not quotable.

PROVISIONS—Firm and higher; plain shoulders, 6¾, sugar-cured shoulders, 10; breakfast bacon 11½; sugar cured hams, 15; ribbed sides, 8½; short ribbed sides 8¾; clard in tres, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in pails, 11½; dried beef, 18½; mess pork, $14.50; ham sausage, 12½c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, full grown, 70 to 80 cts per pair.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@4cts per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1.75 per barrel by the car load, and $1.90 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The is a steady demand for flax seed, and little offering; we continue to quote at $2.

TALLOW—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WINDOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines quotable, in a jobbing way, at 90@91 cts.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY July 8, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

CATTLE.

L. Keifer,	U. S. Yards	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro.,	"	2 "
S. Krause,	"	1 "
Mc. Loughrey,	"	1 "
Rothchilds & B.,	"	1 "
P. Hartman,	"	1 "
W. Moonshine	"	1 "
Holmes L & Co.,	Wayne	2 "
Wells & J.,	Indiana	2 "
Greenwald & K,	Ridgeway	1 "
"	Crestline	2 "
C. F. Laibin,	Canton	1 "
C. Thompson,	Middlesex	1 "

In addition to the above there some 13 loads brought over from the Central (East Liberty) yards, and fully four loads driven in from the country making 25 cars or 640 head against 850 last Monday. Notwithstanding the decreased supply trade was dull, especially for the common grades of which the supply largely consisted; this is evident from the fact that there were quite a number left over unsold. Prime butcher cattle, in consequence of the supply of this kind being unusually small, sold readily enough at last week's prices, $6.50 to 7.25, and the supply of this week was scarcely equal to the demand. Common green stock, as already noted, were exceedingly dull and prices lower, and, furthermore, there is but little prospect of an early improvement in cattle of this kind. New York and all the eastern markets, like our own, are glutted with this slippery stock, while there, as here, good cattle are comparatively scarce; and the consequence is the former are dragging being almost unsaleable at any price, while the latter are selling readily enough at full prices.

Stock cattle, which a few weeks ago sold at $4.50 to 5.25, cannot now be quoted above 3 to 4 cents, and even at the reduced quotations, trade is slow and the market dull. Bulls, are, to use a common phrase, can hardly be given away; the supply on sale to-day although small was fully up to the demand; quotations may be given at 2 to 3¼ cents. Good grass cattle sold at 4½ to 5 cents, and prime at 5½ cts. Drovers, while admitting that they realized full prices for prime butcher cattle claimed they cost more, and that they made no money in consequence.

Keefer & Boyer report two loads of good to prime butcher cattle at 5½ to 7¼ cents.

S. Marks & Bro., sold 3 loads of mixed butcher stock at 5½ to 7 cents.

Greenwald & Kahn, sold 74 mixed Ohio stock at 5 to 7 cents; 15 left over.

Flinner & Shettemanlle sold 6 head fair grass cattle weighing about 1,000 lbs, at 5½ cts.

P. Hartman sold one load of butcher stock at 6 to 6¾.

Isaac Zeigler sold one load at 5½ to 6 cts.

Rothchilds reports 3 loads of mixed stock at 5½ to 6¾ cts.

M. Kraus sold 2 loads of western stock at 5 to 7 cents.

Shaffer, Havens & Co., sold one car of common mixed Indiana stock at 5 to 6¼; one car of same kind, from Ohio, stock at 4¾@6c.

Jacob Needy sold 3 loads of mixed western at 5½ to 7 cents.

Sol. Trautman sold 30 butcher at 5½ to 6¾c.

Holmes & Hunter sold common mixed stock at 4½ to 5¾ cts.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 36 common cows and steers at 4½ to 6 cts.

M. Varner sold 29 good butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 6 to 7¼ cts.

Holmes Lafferty & Co., sold 40 common Indiana stock at 4½ to 6 cts.

Hamlin sold 17 head green Washington county stock at 4½ to 5 cts.

[illegible] of common stock [illegible] East

brokers [illegible]
Exchange, furnish [illegible]
the prices to-day of the most [illegible]

	Monday.
Penna. Central	95¾
Reading R. R. ex-dividend	93¾
Camden & Amboy	126
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	37
Central Transportation	47¾
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 5's	77
A. V. R. R. 7-30's (Coupons on)	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

NEW YORK, July 8, 1872.

Gold dull and firm; 113¾@113⅝. Loans from 3 to 6 for carrying. Clearances $20,000,000. Government dull and strong. State bonds dull. Stocks depressed. There was considerable pressure to sell this afternoon, which resulted in a decline of 1⅜ to 3¾ per cent. Erie declined from 57 to 55¾; Pacific Mail from 75¼ to 73⅝; Northwestern common from 74¼ to 72¾; Ohios from 46¾ to 45¾; Lake Shore from 93¾ to 93; Rock Island from 111⅞ to 110⅝. Quicksilver 42¾@43¼c. The decline in the balance of the list ranged from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. The failure of an operator on the bull side was announced this afternoon, and some stocks were sold out for this account under rule. This operation accelerated the decline. Late in the day the market rallied ¼ to 1 per cent. from lowest point; closing steady. The Erie election continues to attract much attention. It is said that Blackstone has declined the Presidency and that General Diven will likely be President. The *Express* says: "A majority of the new Board will probably be in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western R. R."

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 74; do new, 74¼; South Carolina, July, 27½; Missouri, 94⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of '81, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 114¾; '64, 114¾; '65, 115¾; new do '65, 114½; 5-20s '67, 115¾@115¾; do '68 coupons, 114¾; 10-40s, coupons, 112½; currency 6s, 114¾@115; new 5 per cent. 113⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 73¾; Pacific Mail, 74½; Adams Express, 96½; American Merchants Union do, 73; United States do, 88¼; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 56¾; Harlem, 115; Michigan Southern, 93½; Union Pacific, 37½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern & Chicago, 73¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 54¼; do preferred, 78¼; G. & W. 74⅝; Fort Wayne, 90; Chicago & Alton, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 46½; Quicksilver, 42.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, July 8, 1872. }

The crude market continues dull and weak, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at $3.60, with a sale of 2,000 bbls reported at that figure. Refined steady, but quiet; July quoted at 23¼; August, 22½. It is something remarkable for crude to precede refined in a decline, but this has been the course of the market during the past two or three days; the former has dropped 5 to 8 cts per barrel during that time, while the latter has undergone no change. Oil barrels quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct. Bushnell	456
Standard O W, acct. Fisher Bro	308
Standard O W, acct. W. Stewart	900
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	960
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	168
Citizens' O W, acct. Fisher Bros	370
Brilliant O W, acct. Jos. Bushnell	324
Brilliant O W, acct. Thos. King	314
Citizens O W, acct. Thos. King	254
American O W, acct. S. B. Duncan	212
Liberty O W, acct. S. B. Duncan	148
Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King	474
Sterling O W acct, Thos. King	252
Total	6030

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Vesta O W., 550 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 100 bbls, to WaringKing & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 352 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg Co., 743 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 1243

OIL SHIPMENTS PER PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R. CO.

Central Rfg Co., 1806 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 300 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore

Total 2150

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton lower but demand moderate; middling upland 25c. Flour easier; superfine western and State $5.10@5.65; common to good $5.80@6.30; white wheat western extra $7.20@8.75; ohio $6.10@8.10. Rye flour steady at 91c. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 91c. Wheat higher with more export inquiry; No. 2 Milwaukee in store $1.40@1.40½; afloat $1.39@1.40; No. 1 Milwaukee afloat $1.55; white western $1.65. Rye dull; western 77@78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats moderately active; western 41@43c; ohio 42@44c. Eggs dull; western 17@18c. Hops firm. Hay quiet. Coffee steady at 19¼@19½c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9¾c. Rice quiet at 7¾@8½c. Molasses quiet; crude 12c; refined 22½c. Turpentine quiet at 44½@45c. Pork steady; mess $13.33@13.41; prime mess $12.25@12.50. Beef quiet; mess $7.50@8.50; extra $10@12; hams dull at $20@24; tierces nominal; prime mess $16@17. Lard dull but steady; hams 9¼@12¼c; shoulders 5¼@5¾c; Middles firm; long clear 7½@7¾c. Lard dull; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾@10c. Butter dull; western 10@18c. Cheese dull at 9@11c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 35¼@35½c. Pig iron firm; bar quiet; refined $71. Russia sheet unchanged. Nails quiet; cut $5.75.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Beeves to day 193 cars at Communipaw, 141 at One Hundredth street and 18 at Weehawken; total 352 head, against 5,600 head for the week 8,000 against 7,600 the previous week. Trade slow; stock not all sold; fat cattle go much the best, as the greater portion of them are thin grass steers, with 1,480 Texans during the week, range 7¼@12c, averaging 11½c; 4 cars Illinois, 6¼ cwt, 10½c, 57 lbs per cwt; 4 cars Texas, 6 cwt, 8¼c; car sound 5 cwt, 7½c; 6 cars Ohio, 8 cwt, 12@12½c; 3 cars Kentucky, 7½@8¼, cwt, 12@12½c; 6 cars Indiana, 6 cwt, 10½c. There is 5c decline on this stock since last Monday. Sheep and lambs—receipts 20,000 and 19,700 for the week against 21,200 previous week. Sheep higher, prime lots selling at 6¾c, with a car 100 lbs. Ohio at 7c; car 95 lbs, 6¾c; 2 cars Illinois 87 lbs, 6¾c; car 100 lbs 6¾c; 2 cars Indiana 85¾c. Lambs also doing better; fair Canadas selling at 11½c and choice Jerseys at 12c; car 60 lbs Kentucky 10¾c; car 55 lbs, do 9¾c; car 60 lbs, do 9¾c; car 64 lbs, do 10¼c; car 57 lbs, Canadas 11¼c. Hogs to-day 6,700, completing 32,200 for the week, against 30,700 for the previous week. The market has further improved, dressed selling at 5¾@6¾c, but trade is slow.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Beeves very dull this week; sales of 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 6¾@7¾c; fair to good 6@6½c; common 5@6c per lb. Sheep in fair demand; sales of 14,000 at 5¾@6c per lb. Hogs dull; sales of 3,143 at $6.25 to $6.75 per cwt.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 8.—From the *N. Y. Bulletin*. After the extreme dullness of last week the market opens with a better feeling apparent among commission men, though there does not seem to be activity enough to encourage any class of dealers. Wools have not begun to move with any activity as yet, and as usual at this season of the year, the demand for cotton is limited to the current necessities of the retail trade; we quote Agawam F and Fitchville at 11½c; standard sheetings 11½c; prints 11½c for standard fancies, with dark work likely to be higher.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Wheat unsettled and heavy at $1.17¾@1.18 for seller August; $1.22¾@1.23 for seller July. Corn steady at 39¾c for seller July; 41¾@41¾c for seller August. Oats quiet and steady at 26¾c cash; 28¼@26¾ seller August. Rye lower and in fair demand with sales at 56c. Barley dull; 62@63c for regular bid, seller September fair to choice samples 69@70c. Pork irregular; $12.67½@13.12½ for seller July. Lard inactive and nominally $8.85 cash and seller July. Meats firm; held and nominally unchanged. Whisky firm; closing buyers 86c; reported sales 85½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and active; new choice $1.50@1.65; fair to prime $1.40@1.55; choice amber $1.60@1.65; good to prime red $1.40@1.50; fair to good $1.35@1.40. Corn firm; mixed western 62@63c. Oats dull and weak; white 42@43c; mixed 40@42½c. Rye dull at 70@75c. Provisions very strong and in good jobbing demand. Mess pork $13.00. Bacon—In shoulders and clear rib 5¼@5¾c; bulk sides 6¾@8c. Lard 9¼c, western. Butter unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., July 8.—Corn steady and moderate demand, 48@49. Rye dull; 70@73c. Oats dull and a shade lower 35@37c. Pork; demands light; holders firm; regular $12.25; city $13.75. Lard steady; summer 8c; steam 8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Dry salt shoulders 5c. Clear rib bulk sides 7¾c. Bacon in good demand. Shoulders 5¾c; clear 7¾; hams, sugar cured, in demand at 14@14½. Hogs quiet and unchanged; $4.00@4.40. Whisky steady and moderate demand; $8.84.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Flour dull and weak; superfine $5@5.25; extras $5.50@6. Spring wheat family $9.00; red $1.62; amber $1.70@1.75. Rye held at 70c. Corn limited inquiry; yellow 65c; mixed western 62c. Oats dull; mixed 38@40c; white 41@43c. Crude petroleum 16¾c; refined 22½c. Whisky dull; 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat [illegible] quiet; extra white [illegible] Michigan $1.52; No. [illegible] Corn

CLEVELAND, July [illegible]
changed. Wheat dull and prices [illegible]
more inquiry; No. 1 red winter $1.50; No. [illegible] $1.40. Corn dull; low mixed 47c; Oats; market steady and in moderate demand; 35c. Petroleum unchanged.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter	5	Malin & B. 2
J. Moorhead	9	J. Painter & Son 4
John A Caughey	1	G. W. Haltman 1
Total	22	

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Jno. Moorhead	1	Pgh Forge & Iron Co. 2
G. W. Haltman	1	J. Painter & Son 1
Graff B. & Co	2	Graff H. & Co 1
Total	12	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace	11	Lewis Oliver & P. 2
Shoenberger B Co.	9	Lucy Furnace 25
Wilson, Glass & Co.,	2	Reese, Graff & Co. 6
Pitts Bolt Co	2	McKnight, F & Co. 5
Total	62	

WEST PENN R. R.

Isabella Furnace	19	Spang C. & Co 1
Graff B & Co	2	
Total	22	

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, July 8.—1 car sheet iron, Rogers & B, 68 sheep Peter Tesh; 38 six bags rags, H E McClellan & Co; 10 do do, McCullough S & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Haworth & D; 1 bbl, 1 box bacon, Jas O'Brien; 2 pkgs butter, Reed & Co; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, I & A Morrison; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 34 sks potatoes, Thos Shupe; 11 do do, John McCain.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 8.—42 bales g hides, 9 do calfskins, 1 do s skins, J Callery & Co; 17 sks t scraps, E P Fluam; 1 car m iron, Graff B & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson; 1 car clay, Star Fire Brick Co; 4 kgs butter and eggs, McIntire; 2 do do, G Wright; 16 cars coal, S M Kier; 10 do do, Coalman R & Co; 1 car junk, A C Price; 4 cars limestone, Isabelle Furnace; 1 car ice, Chain Lake Ice Co; 6 cans milk, 4 pgks vegetables, J D McCrossan.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 8.—1 car malt, Young & Booth; 1 car p lead, Armstrong F & Co; 1 car lime, J K Shorb & Co; 1 car lumber, Grush R & Co; 1 car oats, Houck McC & Co; 1 car cooperage, Warden & O; 1 do do, P Ruggert; 3 bbls eggs, F Snouffer; 10 bbls flour, spear & G; 1 car lumber, L Walter & Son; 14 sks wool, S Bradley & Son; 100 bbls flour, M steel & Son; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, W McQuewan; 15 tres hams, Mercer & R; 20 pails tobacco, Jinkonson; 1 car bran, I Heilpley; 1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 7 bbls apples, F Owens; 177 bgs car corn, John Rose.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, July 8.—100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 1 car ore, McKnight & Co; 14 box sausage, J A Graff; 17 bbls spirits, 2 do brandy, Milligan & Co; 1 bbl gin, 15 bbls spirits, W Wertz; 100 bbls flour, Houck, McC & Co; 6 bbls sizing, J H Phillips; 20 bxs crackers, Kramer & V; 5 bbls alchohol, R E Sellers & Co; 41 pks g ware, Cunningham & I; 8 kgs liquor, D Haworth; 10 cases gin, Marshal B & Co; 9 bbls spirits, E J Herbese; 10 do, S S Marks & Co; 25 bbls h wines, Rodelheim & A; 25 bbls spirits, P H Hamberger; 1 car s iron, Mullen & M; 1 do do, Maloney & L; 141 tres hams, F Sellers & Co; 12 bbls tallow, Reed & J; 8 harvesters, W F Bostwick; 1 car shingles, Mullen Bro; 1 do do, J McMasters; 29 g hides, J Hammett & Son; 2 cars limestone, Graff B & Co; 8 ice chests, Demmler Bros; 8 h rakes, S Hare & Son; 28 sks rags, House & Harrison; 12 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 36 bxs onions, McQuiston & K; 20 doz brooms, Johnson & C; 1 car h rakes, W W Wallace; 89 bales paper, Frazier M & Co; 38 bxs jars, I P Smith & Co; 59 bdles shovels, Myers & A; 13 bxs jars, M W Sackett; 7 sks wool, S Harbaugh & Co; 10 bxs cheese, E Moye & Co; 1 car oats, Kell & R; 2 cars stone, J Sheldon tiger.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, July 8.—56 tres hams, W B Hays & Son; 13½ bxs tobacco, 20 bxs candys do, 20 bxs do, Arbuckles & Co; 20½ butts tobacco, 20¼ do do, 40 caddys do, Carter B & Co; 50 do do, 30¼ butts do, Dilworth Bro; 10½ do do, 9¼ do do, 20 caddys do, R & W Jenkinson; 164 tres hams, E H Myers & Co; 16 do do, H Riddle S & Co; 19 bbls apples, W J Steel & Co; 50 kgs beer, I. Schmidt; 20 do do, J Doerr; 100 bbls flour, 197 sks 9orn, Laing & Mck; 80 tres hams, Walker C & Co; 100 do do, W B Hays & Son; 50 bxs tobacco, S P Shriver; 60 do do, Jno Wilson & Son; 2 cars hay, O H Alleman; 200 bbls flour, Seghnyer & V; 25 tres hams, Dalzell & T; 10 bbls whisky, Rodelheim & A; 2 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 20 tons p iron, Loomis & U; 1 car ore, Wharton Bros.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 7.—1 car s steel, Jacob Winkler & Co; 1 do lumber, Shack & S; 1 do do, Quewan & P; 1 do do, Jones & L; 1 do do, Jas S Brown; 1 do do, W s Rigdon & Co; 2 do do, R E Bergan; 2 cars bricks, Lyon & Co; 1 keg paint, J H Mayo; 1 coal wire rope, McKnight & Co; 2 bbls m paint; 1 bx v cans W H Lesser & Co; 2 crates s work, Grover S & Co; 4 bdls b slats, J Ege & Co; 5 do do, J Myer & Son; 1 bbl b ale, Jno Lund; 4 sks helvers, Kerstone Bridge Co; 350 oil bbls B D Moore; 100 do do, C A Wormcastle; 11 box h ware, 1 bbl do M S Clegg; 12 do tool, F E Co; 1 bdl Fort Pitt Iron & Steel Co; 3 bdls f wire Jno Crawford; 1 cases chease, H Riddle & Co 10 bxs do, E Moye & Co; 1 bx brushes, F H Stewart & Co; 5 bxs c Harrison & Co; 10 ogan Le Co; 1 bdle h, 1 bxs boots, W G Hoover; 1 keg paint, E A Broadhead; 6 bxs can tops, Thos Brown; 5 bxs do, Stevens & Co; 1 do do, W Barnes; 115 pack kg bbls Lewis & Lupp; 1 bx cheese, F Benswing; 3 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 1 box s machine, Elizo J Moore, 10 box bottles, H W Bull & Co; 4 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 10 sks g scraps, roll leather, H Thorn & Son; 1 pkg roofing materials, E Lare & Son; 1 bar iron Lloyd & R; 2 f pumps, Jas Reese; 186 sks oat, Wm Welsh A Co; 85 sks rags, 1 bdl s pelts, 1 bbl old copper, D Frosher; 115 sks oats, 1 bdl sacks, 2 bbls vinegar, J O Brien; 5 bbls l oil, G L Pennock; lot o iron, Mullen & M; 1 box cigars, D Ernstein & Co; 1 mowing machine P Wolfe; 20 cases matches Dilworth Bros, 5 bbls b flour, Hopkins & Co; 3 bbls sugar, D S Dilworth & Co; 1 bdl soap, J D Woods; 1 lot machinery, 10 bbls flour, Anderson F & Y.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains stationary at this point, with two feet three inches in the channel. Weather continues hot and unsettled, with strong indications at times of an approaching storm.

There have been no arrivals or departures since the date of our last report except the slackwater packets, and navigation on this end of the Ohio river may be virtually considered at an end for the present.

The Julia No. 2 had not put in an appearance last evening, and it is inferred that she has been laid up at Zanesville. The Carrie Brooks has been laid up here for some days, and has probably gone to the bank at Wheeling.

The West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, is the regular independent Monongahela river packet to-day, leaving promptly at 3 P. M.

—Certificate of incorporation was issued June 29th to the Kountz Line of St. Louis, with a capital of $150,000. The object is to provide wharfboats and facilities for loading, storing and transferring freight, and for towing. Directors—Wm. J. Kountz, Charles Scudder, John W. King, Wm. W. Ater and C. H. Seaman. The Steamer John Kyle Company was also incorporated. Capital, $50,000.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—First District Court, New Orleans, July 1st. Joseph Nixon, charged with setting fire and burning down the steamboat City of Alton on the 29th of March, 1871, was released and signed his own recognizance in the sum of $2,000. He has been in custody a year and a half without a trial.

—James Howard & Co., have about closed a contract with the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Company for a new line of steamers, to run in connection with the Ben Franklin. The new boat will have attractions as a passenger steamer superior to any of the splendid boats in the line.

—Work on the Kanawha improvement, at Elk Shoals, has been suspended for high water, so also, the pile driving for the foundation of Elk Bridge.

—The machinery of the North Missouri, recently sunk in White River, is to be taken out, and the hull being worthless, is to be abandoned.

—Competition on the Upper Mississippi has reduced freight rates from New Orleans and St. Louis from 15 to 10 cents per 100 pounds.

—Three hundred and ninety boats and seventy-one packets arrived at the port of St. Louis during the month of June, when the wharfage collections were $6,599.17.

—Capt Wiley Sims, of Nashville, who is building a new boat at Paducah, has named her Long fellow after Southcote's favorite horse. She was to have been launched on Friday.

—The steamer Natchez has made her last trip for the season from New Orleans to Vicksburg. Capts. Allen, Capt Bennett, will take her place.

—J. R. Stewart & Co., of Madison, are to build a duplicate of the Joseph Kinney, for the St. Louis and Missouri river trade. It will cost $50,000.

—A rumor is afloat that Madison has guaranteed a subscription of $25,000 to get the road to run between that city and Cincinnati. Capt. Wm. Watts is said to be at the head of the movement.

—A Gallopolis dispatch says: The Mountain Boy has been sold for $9,000, to the Cincinnati Pioneer Packet Company, for the Chilo trade.

—The C. B. Church received 500 tons of railroad iron at New Orleans, which she landed at Helena, at $4 per ton.

—The job of lengthening the Gladiola will most probably be done at Cincinnati instead of Madison, as heretofore announced.

—The steamer Western made the trip from Fort Benton to Sioux City in six days and thirteen hours, the fastest time on record.

—The sugar crop of Louisiana is in a very promising condition, and bids fair to yield a bountiful return saccharine sweetness.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

REGULAR PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The commodious and light draught steamer

EXCHANGE, Capt. Ed. Evans,

Will leave as above on SATURDAY, July 6th, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

jy1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger and Mail steamer

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

Eighteenth Ward School Teachers.—The School Directors of the Eighteenth ward have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal—Miss Sue B. Nichols; Intermediate—Miss Josephine Davis; Primary—Miss Florine Over and Miss Annie McCabe.

MINERSVILLE.

The Minersville School Board has elected teachers for the ensuing year, as follows: Principal, Mr. J. S. L. Harrison. Grammar, Miss Annie R. M'Cutchen. Medium, Miss, Ella M. Wakeham, Miss V. M'Mullen, Miss Laura Parker. Primary, Miss Hannah Wilson, Miss Annie E. George, Miss Annie Johnston.

Wholesale and Retail.

We commend our readers (whether dealers or consumers) to the fine Grocery Establishment of Mr. L. J. Blanchard, at No. 366 Penn street. The populous district in which this store is located will find it an excellent place to get their supplies. The stock is constantly kept up, and embraces everything usually kept in a first-class grocery and family supply store. They will also find Mr. Blanchard an accommodating and fair dealing merchant.

Our New Pen.

Messrs. J. L. Read & Son, booksellers, No. 102 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, are introducing what they quaintly call "Our New Pen," an anti-corrosive, double ground, patent tempered, counting house pen. The tests we have made of these pens satisfy us that they will not corrode, that they deliver the sable or sanguinary fluid more freely than others, and will prove a smooth writing and durable pen, fully equal to the best American or foreign made pen, and as a home article entitled to a preference.

Council Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Allegheny Council Committee on City Property held a meeting yesterday, at which Mr. Drexler, appointed by the Committee, reported that he had purchased a lot on Anderson street, in the Ninth ward, on which to build an engine house. The lot is 40x100 feet, and cost $2,500. The Committee decided to recommend to Councils that the Columbia engine house be sold and a new and larger one purchased with the proceeds. After transacting some other unimportant business the Committee adjourned.

Flag Presentation.

The Senior Lodge of the Order of United American Mechanics of Allegheny county celebrated their twenty-seventh anniversary yesterday, by a pic nic at Friendship Grove. In the afternoon a pleasant affair was introduced in the shape of a flag presentation. Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, a great and appropriate address, presented the members of the Order with a very beautiful silk flag in behalf of some of their lady friends. On the part of the members Mr. John A. Myler received the flag in a brief but pointed speech.

Arrest of a Postoffice Robber.

Information was yesterday sent to United States District Attorney Swoope, of the arrest of one Samuel Johnston, who is charged with robbing a postoffice in Mercer county. It is alleged that he stole a large number of letters and about two hundred dollars worth of postage stamps. Johnston is described to be a fine looking man, about six feet two inches in height, and is suspected by the authorities as having a hand in the robbery of the office at Sunnyside, in this county, a short time since. He is now incarcerated in the jail at Mercer. A deputy marshal has been sent to convey the prisoner to this city.

Death of an Old Resident.

Michael Larkin, Sr., one of our oldest citizens, died last evening at his residence in the Sixth ward, after a brief illness. He came to Pittsburgh thirty-seven years ago and was for a long time engaged as a builder. Immediately after the great fire of 1845 he moved into the present Sixth ward, then Pitt township, where he continued to reside up to the date of his death. He was gifted with more than ordinary intelligence, enjoyed a high reputation for probity, and his loss will be seriously felt by a large family and numerous friends. The notice of his funeral will be given in the afternoon papers.

Fire at Mayor Blackmore's Residence.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from the residence of Mayor Blackmore, on Wylie street, above Elm. An alarm was sounded from box 45, and the department were promptly on hand. The fire was in the upper part of the building, and had gained some headway before they were discovered. The Relief and Phillips engines soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The roof and upper portion of the house were considerably damaged by the fire, and the lower part by the water. The loss will probably amount to $2,500, which is covered by insurance in the Western Pennsylvania Company. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

Serious Charge.

Yesterday afternoon a young colored girl, ten years of age, named Mary Jane Wallis, visited the Mayor's office in company with her mother, and entered a complaint against Michael Knowles, charging him with committing an outrage upon her person. From her allegations it appears that Knowles has for some time past been in the habit of frequenting the neighborhood of the High School, and there making a beast of himself by offering great indignities to the girls passing to and from school. About the 22d of June he committed the outrage upon this child, and she is still suffering from the loathsome effects. Knowles was arrested and committed for court without bail. He is a glassblower by trade, and resides on the South Side.

Another Desperado on the Cars.

Yesterday morning as the Pacific Express on the Pennsylvania Road was coming west, and a short distance this side of Johnstown, a passenger who was sleeping felt some one pulling at his watch chain. He opened his eyes to see a man in the very act of attempting to take his watch from his pocket. He immediately struck the man a blow with his fist. The pickpocket then drew a razor and made a slash at him, but missing him, he drew a large knife. By this time, however, the conductor had been summoned, and the desperado, seeing him approach, concealed the knife. They succeeded in arresting him, and the knife and razor were taken from him. He was brought to the city and placed in the lock-up. He refused to give his name.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, of this City, report the following interments for the week ending, July 7, 1872:

Alcoholism, 1; Accident, 2; Drowning, 2; Apoplexy Cerebral, 1; Atrophy, 1; Cholera Infantum, 25; Cholera Morbus, 1; Consumption, 3; Convulsions, 3; Dysentery, 1; Diarrhœa, 22; Disease of Liver, 3; Dropsy of Brain, 2; Fever Scarlet, 1; Fever Typhoid, 5; Hemiplegia, 1; Inflamation of Bowels, 1; Inflamation of Brain, 1; Inflamation of Lungs, 6; Inflamation of Liver, 1; Inflamation of Age, 1; Suffocation, 1.

Of the above there were—Accidental, 1; Adults, 1 to 2, 14; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 5; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1; Males, 39; Females, 40; White, 76; Colored, 3; Total, 79.

Opera of Lalla.

The pupils of the Sherman avenue (Allegheny) Public Schools, gave their annual entertainment last evening at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Prof. S. A. Neale. The attendance was not large, though many came in during the latter part of the performance. The first part of the programme consisted of declamations and music, as follows:

"Patriotic Medley." Full chorus of voices; "Introductory Declamation," Allie K. Neale; "What shall I sing?" Z. Coleman; "At the gate, &c.," Mr. H. M. Byrd, Misses Woodson, Byrd, and Peterson; Declamation—"Public Faith," Mr. Thomas H. Johnson; Song with guitar accompaniment, "How the Gates Came Ajar," Mr. Ed. Stratton; "The Ragamuffin," Mr. E. H. Butler.

The declamation by Master Neale splendidly spoken, each word being distinctly heard in every part of the house. Prof. Coleman displayed a fine voice and in singing "I'm float," was received with loud applause. "The Ragamuffin" was sung well by Mr. E. H. Butler, and encored.

The second part of the programme was the Opera of "Lalla." In this part the singing was very good, and the whole performance passed off smoothly, and reflected great credit upon the performers and Prof. Neale.

The entertainment will be repeated this evening and we advise all who wish to enjoy a good musical treat, and at the same time contribute to a good object to visit the Academy.

POLITICAL

Meeting of the Congressional Conferees of the Twenty-third District—Eleven Ballots but no Choice.

The Conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional District numbering nine; three from Armstrong, three from Butler and three from Allegheny, met yesterday at the Monongahela House, and after organization was effected, proceeded to business. The various merits and claims of the respective candidates were canvassed, resulting in a common opinion among the delegates of all the counties that each was the peer of the other, and so balloting commenced. The first ballot stood as follows; Graham, of Allegheny, 3; Alexander, of Armstrong, 3; McCandless, of Butler, 3. Thus it will be seen that the three counties each united the candidate, and stuck tightly from up to the eleventh ballot, which was the same as the first. The conferees then adjourned to meet again this morning at nine o'clock, when the balloting will again be resumed. We anticipate a very hard contest, as the several conferees are determined to stand by their respective candidates. The result will be awaited by with much anxiety in all three counties.

Gentleman Pleasure Seekers who are hieing away to the sea shore to hear what the wild waves are saying, should first heed the advice of wise counsellors here by laying in a stock of clothing suitable for summer wear at the seaside from Uriing, Follansbee & Co., south-west corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. They will find a full assortment from which to make selections, and cannot fail to have their fancies suited.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Unfinished Business Put Through—The Park Question Revived and Renewed—The Fifth Avenue Improvement—Other Street and Sewer Improvements.

The Council meeting yesterday—especially in Select branch—was particularly a business one. There was not at any time a very extensive lobby attendance, but there was quite a full attendance of members of either branch. In the higher body the past two meetings had been largely taken up in the discussion of the new water works and the park project, and the result was that much regular business had accumulated. President Gross set himself resolutely to the work of "clearing the table," and as the members appeared to appreciate the necessity of it, much progress was made, as will be seen by the number of ordinances that were passed finally. The only interruption by debate of any note was that caused by Mr. Rafferty's objection to the passage of an ordinance for the opening of Vine street, on the ground that it would injure and oppress the Orphan Asylum on Tannehill street. Few, however, took part in the debate, the discussion being between Mr. Rafferty on the one side and Mr. E. P. Jones on the other, the latter acknowledging his interest, but demanding his rights and that of the public at large. As expected the park project was renewed, and to the surprise of many was encouraged by Mr. Riddell who has heretofore been its strongest opponent. The gentleman introduced a resolution looking to a new deal on the subject, and it was put through, the original friends of the measure backing it fully.

In the common branch the most interesting and important matter taken up was the ordinance for the opening and improvement of Fifth Avenue. It may not be known that between Craft's Avenue and beyond Bellefield the City plan makes the street eighty feet wide, while the ordinance to save the cutting of valuable property provided but for sixty feet. This was defeated and referred back to the committee.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In this branch, on the call of the roll, the following members were found to be present: Messrs. Ahl, Asdale, Burgwin, Chalmers, Hoeh, House, Hunter, E. P. Jones, Lang, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Morrow, Murray, Montooth, O'Neill, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Riddell, Scully, Schmidt, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Wainwright, Waring, Wilson, Zern and President Gross.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. MONTOOTH, petition for regulation of grade on Cherry alley, from Fourth avenue to Diamond street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. MCCUNE, remonstrance against change of grade on Roup street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. WILSON, petition for pipe sewer on Exchange alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. MONTOOTH, communication from the Board of Health directing the attention of Councils to the bad condition of gutters in streets and alleys in the East Liberty valley, covering a recommendation for the adoption of a system of sewerage in said part of the city. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. ASDALE, petition of Daniel Mulavy for reduction of business tax. Referred Controller to make reduction if found proper.

Mr. PEARSON, remonstrance of property holders on Forty-fifth street against opening of same. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN, petition for water pipe on Second avenue. Referred to Water Commission.

Mr. LANG, from the Wooden Building Committee, reported an ordinance permitting John Freisel to make iron clad addition to foundry. Accepted, and the ordinance was read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance giving the same privilege to William and James Kerr. Read three times and passed.

Also, permitting John McClaren to erect an iron clad on Boyd street. Read three times and passed.

REPORT OF ROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented a report of the Road Committee on roads. The expenditures for the month were

First District	$ 534,32
Second District	866,00
Third District	1,079,00
Total	$2,979,46

which was accepted.

Also an ordinance for the opening of Ellers street, from Allaquippa street to Robinson street. Read three times and passed.

An ordinance for eighteen inch pipe sewer on Forbes street, from Seneca to Brady streets. Read three times and passed.

WOODEN PAVEMENE ON SHADY LANE.

Mr. LITTELL read a petition of property holders on Shady Lane and Walnut street asking to have said lane and street paved with wood under the Penn Avenue Act. Accepted.

The ordinance providing the same was taken up and read three times, and passed under a suspension of the rules.

THE PARK QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. SCULLY moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution relative to the condemnation of the Schenley property for a public park was defeated.

The motion was carried by a vote of 17 to 12.

Mr. RIDDELL offered the following:

Resolved, That a joint special committee of seven, three from select and four from Common Council be appointed to whom the pending resolution in regard to a public park and the whole question of the location and acquisition shall be referred, and that they be instructed to investigate the system adopted in other cities, and that they report to Councils at the last regular meeting in August next, their opinion in regard thereto, the terms on which suitable sites can be obtained therefor, and the proposed location of the same and all the facts connected therewith.

Mr. MORROW asked whether the resolution was properly in order.

Mr. RIDDELL said the intention was that this resolution take place of the one heretofore considered. He stated that this would open up the whole subject without reference to any particular location. By this committee a full inquiry may be made on the matter and every information given to Councils and the citizens. He had opposed the previous resolution but not because he was against any park whatever.

The reading of the resolution was again called for and after being read the previous question was called for.

Mr. RAFFERTY asked to offer an amendment which was allowed. He stated that there were different interests in some respects between the new and old portions of the city, and the old portion would inevitably pay the larger share of the cost of a park if one were obtained. He moved therefore that two-thirds of the committee be appointed from the old city.

An amendment to the amendment was made that a majority of the committee be appointed from the old wards which was accepted by Mr. Rafferty.

Some remarks from the latter gentleman in regard to the members of councils coming forth the statement from the Chair that members of districts or wards were not in his official capacity considered other than as representing, under oath, the interests of the whole city.

A call for the ayes and nays on the resolution was sustained and resulted as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Ahl, Asdale, Burgwin, Hoeh, Hunter, Jones, Laufmrn, Littell, Lloyd, Miller, McDonald, Murray, O'Neill, Phillips, Riddell, Scully, Schmidt, Shipton, Smith, Wainwright, Waring, Wilson, and Gross,—23.

Nays.—Messrs. Chalmers House, Lang, McCarthy, McCune, Morrow, Montooth, Pearson, Rafferty, Thompson, and Zern,—10.

The resolution was declared adopted.

Mr. PHILLIPS called up the ordinance for the re-paving of a portion of Water street. In C. C. the ordinance was read three times and passed, June 10th, it was laid over. To-day it was laid over to be considered removed that the action of C. C. of cost of re-grading and ordinance two-thirds vote of the whole number of the street.

Mr. Mooney said the city is liable for the improvement, or whether the property holders can be made to pay unless the two-thirds have petitions therefor.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he thought it would be found that there was the proper majority in favor of the improvement.

The action of C. C. was then concurred in.

OLD BUSINESS FROM C. C.

The following business acted upon in C. C., at former meetings was acted upon.

Petition of Charles H. Armstrong, in reference to buildings. Action of C. C., concurred in.

An ordinance providing for the opening of Forty-fifth street, laid over under objections of Mr. Riddell, and on motion of Mr Littell referred, with remonstrance, to the Street Committee.

Special report of the Street Committee in reference to the Thirty-ninth and Smallman streets. Action of C. C., in accepting, concurred in.

Report of Police Committee, same action.

Pending the reading of this report complaints were made that members could not hear. Mr. Rafferty suggested that the room be rented for railroad offices, and that Councils seek quiet quarters.

Ordinance changing name of Charlotte street to Oakland avenue. Action of C. C., passing same, concurred in.

Opinion of City Solicitor as to right of city to put fence on stone wall of Pennsylvania Railroad, Liberty street. Laid over on objection of Mr. McCarthy who hoped that the citizens of the upper or hill wards would not be shut out from the north side of the city. The fence would force a walk of a mile.

Report of Survey Committee, and action of C. C. accompanying, concurred in.

Ordinance permitting the erection of an iron-clad on Sixteenth street. Action of C. C. concurred in.

Similar action was also taken in the matter of ordinance for opening of Fairview alley, grading, paving and curbing of John, Smallman and Thirty-fifth street.

An ordinance permitting Mr. Campbell to erect addition to iron-clad was objected over by Mr. Morrow.

Monthly report of Street Committee was accepted as by C. C.

An ordinance for the opening of Cedar alley. Concurred in.

Also for opening of Mirtland avenue. Concurred in.

Also ordinances for the grading, paving and curbing of Quince alley, Reed alley, Fairview alley, Spruce alley, Harrison street, De Villers street and Logan alley.

Opening of Locust street from Shingess street, to one hundred and eight feet beyond Marion street. Concurred in.

An ordinance for the construction of a sewer from Diamond, Liberty and Fourth street to the Allegheny river. Concurred in.

An ordinance for the opening of Vine street.

Mr. RAFFERTY called up a remonstrance against the ordinance.

Mr. E. P. JONES spoke in favor of the opening as a great public improvement which had been delayed for years on account of the Orphan Asylum.

Mr. RAFFERTY said that the Asylum was not able to pay the cost of the work and it would injure the property of the institution.

On Mr. RAFFERTY's objection the ordinance was laid over.

An ordinance authorizing Agnes Poor to erect frame additions in the Seventeenth ward. Action of C. C., concurred in.

An ordinance providing for the construction of an eighteen inch sewer on Shore or Hog alley.

Report of Committee on Claims and Accounts. S. C. adhere to action as to bill of Jas. Dolan and ask a Committee of Conference. Messrs. Morrow and Rafferty appointed on part of S. C.

In other matters covered by the report of the Committee action of C. C. was concurred in.

Report of Monongahela Wharf Committee, Accepted.

Resolution authorizing the Solicitor to bring suit against the Oakland R. W., for sums due. Action of C. C. passing same and approved.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr., ... President.
H. MCMASTER, ... Clerk.

This branch was called to order at the usual hour by President Oliver.

Present: Messrs. Arthurs, Arensberg, Barr, Barker, Baum, Beymer, Bindley, Campbell, Carroll, Cohen, Dettrick, Dickson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Gallsath, Gray, Gazzam, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Koverman, Liebler, Lowrey, Mattern, Moffitt, Jos. Moore, John Moore, Morgan, Mosely, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, R. H. Negley, Peuder, Price, Raible, Rush, Semple, Sims, Watson, Woolslayer, Young, and President Oliver.

Mr. GAZZAM moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Carried.

Regular business was then proceeded with.

Mr. GAZZAM presented a resolution for appointment of office boy for City Clerk. Adopted.

Mr. COHEN, petition of Mary F. Pride, lessee of a stall in the Diamond market, asking for relief from encroachments by other traders upon the space assigned her. Referred to Market Committee.

THE PAY OF THE POLICE.

Mr. PENDER, an ordinance increasing the pay of the police as follows: Patrolmen, after February 1,1873, to receive $2.50 per day, and Lieutenants $2.75, Detectives, front office $3.00.

The rules were suspended by a majority of one.

Mr. GAZZAM moved the final passage of the ordinance.

Dr. MCCANDLESS wanted Council to stop and consider if the city was in a condition to increase its expenses. They now paid $100,000 for the police. The City taxes were high enough now, and the people were complaining. It might not be popular to oppose this ordinance, but he believed it was honest.

Mr. BAUM, favored the increase. The police was not paid enough for the great services they rendered the city. There was no more efficient police force in the country and he thought members of Council should ask themselves how they would like to do the policemen's work for his present wages.

Mr. COHEN, complimented the police force for its efficiency and called attention to the fact that the police paid less than any other city, to its policemen.

Mr. EVAN JONES moved to put the ordinance on its second reading, he felt satisfied that the ordinance would pass finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. NEESON said he felt that the increase should not be allowed. He knew men who had sought positions on the police force and afterward went around with a petition to have their wages raised a few months after. He was opposed, the gentlemen were generally men who did not fully represent the 1200 votes of his ward.

The motion to put the ordinance on the second reading was then carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MCCANDLESS, a resolution instructing the Street Committee to relet the contract for grading and paving of Bellefield street. Passed and referred to street Committee.

Mr. MCCONWAY, resolution requesting the Board of Viewers to inquire and ascertain whether the regrading and repaving of certain portions of Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets is general and local, or partly local. Resolution passed.

Mr. NEESON, resolution for a water plug on corner of Twentieth and Smallman streets. Passed, and referred to Water Commission.

PROPERTY-HOLDERS AND STREET PAVING.

Mr. ARENSBERG, petition for water pipe on Rose street. Referred to Water Commission.

Mr. WATSON, petition from Mrs. Denny asking for privilege to contract for grading and paving of Thirtieth street.

In explanation Mr. Watson stated that Mrs. Denny owned the property on both sides of the street. All she asked was privilege to give out the contract to a party who would do the work in accordance with instructions from the City Engineer.

Mr. MCCANDLESS was opposed to granting such privilege. The city ought to advertise for proposals for the contract and let it according to that contract.

Mr. JONES asked the city solicitor if Councils had the right to grant such a privilege.

The City Solicitor said there was no law against the granting of the privilege to a party to make a contract for grading and paving of a street when the petitioner owned the property on both sides.

Mr. JONES was opposed to granting such privileges. He thought it was the city's work; the city owned the street, and should make the contract for its improvement.

The petition was finally referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. JOHN MOORE.—Petition for water pipe on Forty-sixth street. Referred to Water Commission. Also, petition from Ed. Davidson, for privilege to finish small frame house which had been in course of erection for two years past. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. BAUM.—Petition for gas lamps on Dennison avenue. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. WOOLSLAYER.—Petition for opening of Spencer avenue to Width of sixty feet. Referred to Survey Committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The report of viewers on opening of Winebiddle street was taken up as unfinished business from Select Council. In S. C., June 10th, it had been approved, C. C. concurred. Resolution authorizing Controller to negotiate temporary loan. S. C. referred to Finance Committee with power to act; C. C. concurred. Resolution authorizing purchase of 400 feet of hose for Market House. S. C. passed, C. C. concurred. Report of Road Committee for May S. C. received and filed, C. C. concurred.

Petition of George Porter for damages caused by Amberson avenue. S. C. received and filed. C. C. concurred.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ARTHURS presented the report of the Street Committee, with ordinances, viewers' reports, &c., which were read by their titles and passed finally under a suspension of the rules, as follows:

Ordinance to open Charlotte street, from Thirty-sixth street to Jeremy's line.

Ordinance to grade, pave and curb Charlotte street between the same points.

Ordinance and plan to open Vine street, from Wylie avenue to Centre avenue.

Ordinance to grade, pave and curb Thirty-ninth street, from Mary street to Liberty avenue.

Ordinance to grade, pave and curb Twenty-second street, from Mulberry alley to the A. V. R. R.

Ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Tenth street, from Liberty street to the Allegheny river.

Ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on High street, from Wylie avenue to Grant street.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to issue his certificate for warrants in favor of W. W. Young for $4,406 25, for the regrading, repaving and curbing of Forty-fourth street, and in favor of Joseph Hastings for $4,715 43, the balance due him for the grading of Shingiss and Boyd streets.

Mr. ARTHURS presented a resolution instructing the Committee to repair Smithfield street, with wooden blocks from Fourth to Fourth. Passed and referred to Street Committee.

NEW SURVEYS.

Mr. JOHN FLEMING presents the report of the Survey Committee.

The Committee reported back a remonstrance against the opening of Denny's road, and recommended that it be referred to the Law Committee. Approved. The expenses during the month were $721.28.

FIFTH AVENUE.

The ordinance in reference to the establishment of the width of Fifth avenue from Craft's avenue to beyond Bellefield, which had been taken up at a previous meeting, was again presented by the Survey Committee, and a motion made to pass it finally under a suspension of the rules. After a long discussion the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend were called, with the following result:

Ayes.—Messrs. Barr, Barker, Beymer, Dickson, J. Fleming, Gray, Gazzam, Jones, Kohne, Koverman, Liebler, Morgan, Mosely, Rush, Verner and Woolslayer.

Nays.—Messrs. Arthurs, Baum, Bindley, Campbell, Cohen, D. L. Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Johns, Kerr, Lowrey, Mattern, Moffitt, John Moore, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, R. H. Negley, Price, Raible, Ingle, Semple, Sims, Watson, Young and President Oliver.

An ordinance for change of grade on Fifth avenue, and also plan of Fifth avenue improvement were referred back to the committee with the ordinance for fixing the width.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Mr. GAZZAM presented the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, containing a resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue warrants and compulsory process for the production of persons and papers, in the matter relative to the charges of Mr. Thomas Shaw. Adopted.

Mr. OLIVER, petition for water pipe on Linton street, Eleventh ward. Referred to Water Commission.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING, Chairman of the Consolidation Apportionment Committee, presented a communication from the City Clerk in relation to assessments. Also a resolution directing the assessors of the several wards to make returns of assessments made in January last for apportionment purposes.

Referred to City Solicitor and City Clerk, to have assessors make returns of taxables, the committee meet and apportionment made.

Adjourned.

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. Wesr & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought more elegant to design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. T

There is just now a fresh and beautiful assortment of summer suits, one of which will enable you in a great measure to stand the hot weather, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard's Block.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Dark Friday" at the Opera House.

This sensational style of drama has become too popular in this country. If the stage has any merit it should be found in the inculcation of high morals, the educating public taste for genuine rhetoric and the portrayal of the follies and disasters attendant upon evil—the happiness and success which follow virtue. It may be—and doubtless is true—that many dramas which are badly constructed and which portray nothing but virtue triumphant and vice punished are poor, but even these are preferable to the sensational plays which hold licentiousness, profligacy and debauchery up to public admiration, and attempt to lead public opinion into the belief that honesty is not the best policy. When it is remembered that the majority of our theater goers are young men and women, before whom the struggles of life has not yet fairly developed, the evil influence of such teachings must be of the most pernicious character. The admirers of the drama claim that it "holds the mirror up to nature." The study of nature should lead to the admiration of nature's God, and when a play sets aside not only the dictates of morality, but sets at defiance the entire system of ethics which are based upon revealed Divine truth, such dramas should receive the disapproval of all lovers of truth, and call out the most marked indignation of those who consider the drama an educator of public morals. It is matter of profound regret that respectable managers find themselves forced to throw their stage open to such morbid representations, and matter for still greater sorrow that the debauched public taste makes this expediency necessary to fill up managerial coffers.

These remarks are suggested by the production, last night, at the Opera House, of a piece named "Dark Friday," the main object of which is to bring before the public the intrigues of James Fisk, Jr. and Edward S. Stokes with the female adventuress, Josie Mansfield, the consequent thereupon, and to cluster round this centre a wishy-washy, vapid dialogue which, if it means anything, means that the men were heroes—the woman a heroine, and all three not creatures of wicked love, corrupt lives, and unchaste action, but almost demi-gods—reckless, thoughtless, without principle, fit for anything here and unbelievers in the hereafter. This the basis. From such a root what tree could grow—from such a tree what fruit.

As to the play itself all that can be said is that it is vulgar and disgusting. The dialogue is juvenile and tiresome to the last degree. The actors with one exception, not even passable. The construction of the play is faulty in the extreme. The three leading characters hold the stage at intervals and the minor characters come to the footlights, like "jacks in boxes" without any advantage to the pot, and apparently for no purpose other than to fill out the two hours which the play requires to run. President Grant is introduced as a dummy, flirts with "Pink Star Speech" (Josie Mansfield) and is generally made ridiculous. While this of course cannot be prevented, we are glad to be able to say that the placing of the President in such a light called forth the evident disgust of nearly every person present last night. Horace Greeley appears as an imbecile, and really seems to have nothing whatever to do with the piece. While every one has good hits at the uncertainty position in politics just now, are made, there seems no reason for his introduction save that his name is now in everybody's mouth. We would suggest to the management that this part should be changed and christened "Dr. Jackson," or by any other well known local name. The comedy part is assigned to a female, a female negro called "Taffy Cline" whose idea of humor consists in the use of such language as "I'm a good nigger," which produces a laugh from the crowded into his lines. "Bill Broker" (Stokes) as portrayed is too bad for hanging but is nevertheless given several speeches which, if they could be erased would lead to the belief that forgery is a matter of economy, work a disgrace and gambling the best trait of which a *gentleman* can boast. "Pink star speech," (Josie Mansfield) portrays a character which, were her words the criteron of her character would lead the management to refuse her admission to the theater.

And this is "Dark Friday." Not a thing to redeem it—a poor, patched up, faulty piece, a less than medium company with Harry Meredith as "Astor Hall Rusk," (Jim Fisk) alone as a reliable showy scenery; a dialogue breathsing dangerous and damnable doctrines and a medley of useless characters, the necessity for which cannot be found. The piece will run all the week, and we ar consetramedto speak thus plainly about it in order that our readers may understand exactly what is being presented for the approval and support of the public.

ALLEGHENY FREE LIBRARY.

The Board of Control throw their Library open to the public

At the last meeting of the Board of School Controllers, the "Library question" came up in a new form and was decidedly in a way that cannot but be agreeable to Alleghenians, who desire the success of the institution. The Library Committee presented a lengthy report of the condition of the institution, from which it appeared that the 4,000 volumes that had been bequeathed them had since been largely increased, and that the library had been growing in favor among the youth of the city, for whose especial benefit it had been taken in charge by the board. In view of these facts the committee recommended that it be thrown open to the public—all over twelve years of age —subject to the rules and regulations in its management that had been adopted, except the one in reference to the payment of any fees. This recommendation was adopted by the board unanimously, and thus the library is now free to all. The only condition of membership now, is the endorsement of a parent or friend that the book or books taken out will be returned in good order; no money pledge is required.

In view of this action the committee thought Councils could do nothing less than furnish a room—either the one at present occupied in the city building, or one in some other locality. It was thought that the Library had now been established, and to allow it to go down would be a sacrifice that the city could not afford. It is well supplied with all the best periodicals, newspapers and magazines of the day, in addition to the excellent collection of books, and is the nucleus of what might, if properly fostered, become a grand, free public library equal to those of other cities, and an institution of which Allegheny would feel justly proud. Its friends are making every effort for its improvement, and now that it has been thrown into the hands of the people, justly feel that with the people rests its future success.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, July 5, 1872.

EDS. GAZETTE:—I thought a few lines from this locality might be acceptable to some, at least, of your readers.

Our Academy closed its first year's session on the 3d inst. with a public examination held in the U. P. Church. This institution, in its brief existence, has won its way to the hearts of the people. It is a credit to the place, and shows that the intellectual and moral culture afforded by the Academy is appreciated; in other words, that the knowledge imparted to the *head* has proved a successful way of reaching the *hearts* of the people, and producing a cordial appreciation of the educational facilities afforded by our Academy. Profs. Veasy and Purdy, the Principal and Assistant, have labored faithfully and zealously, earned the confidence and esteem of the community. They will doubtless make the next year even more successful than the last.

The literary Society auxiliary to the academy gave a final performance in the evening which was attended by a large and gratified audience. The Service string-band was a most valuable accessory to these entertainments, discoursing some very choice music, scarcely less enlivening were the Chinese-wing vocal efforts of Miss Brenneman and others.

Our farmers have not yet commenced. The wheat crop will fall below about one-half; corn and oats look promising. Peaches and pears the crop has been so blighted by the baldew of his Democratic affinities that in this neighborhood there will be no harvest.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

The Boston Clothing Store.

About two months ago, the Boston Clothing Store was opened at No. 95 Smithfield street (Howard's Block), and notwithstanding the large number of similar establishments in the city, this one seems almost at once to have taken a first-class position in the clothing trade—selling at its counters large quantities every day. We ascribe the success of this concern to the excellent plans adopted by the proprietors,—which consist in keeping at all times on sale a stock both large and well assorted; by fixing prices so low as to defy competition; by never varying from these prices; by selling exclusively for cash, and by employing none but polite and accommodating salesmen.

Mr. Rossiter, the accomplished agent of the proprietors, who has charge of the Pittsburgh branch, is a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the clothing business, and of the strictest integrity, and knows the value of a liberal use of printer's ink;—he lets the world know what he is, and where he is, and when the world calls to see him he offers the best of goods at the lowest of prices, cheats nobody, and lets nobody cheat himself;—in brief, he makes the Boston Clothing Store a model store, where a man having dealt once will want to deal again.

O, that I were Beautiful! is the unspoken wish of thousands of women to whom nature has denied the charm of a pure, fresh transparent complexion. To gratify this wish HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM was introduced. The cosmetics of the day have been pronounced poisonous by the most distinguished chemists, and it was found that their ultimate effect was to wither the skin as well as to paralize the external nerves. The ladies hailed with delight the advent of a beautiful, herbal and floral preparation capable of imparting to their faces, necks and arms a porcelain smoothness and a tinge like that of the finest oriental pearl. They soon discovered that it was a "new thing under the sun," incomparable and unapproachable. Unquestionably the MAGNOLIA BALM has been the real toilet success of the present century.

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

If you are almost borne down with the heat, and are inquiring how to relieve yourself, we would suggest that you go at once to the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, and get a summer suit, under which you will not find the weather so oppressive.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

What's the use of sweating your life away when you can get a summer suit, just the thing for this weather, for a song at the Boston One Price Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

YESTERDAY morning a heavy steam vault cleaner broke down at the Junction of Grant street and Fifth avenue and delayed traffic for some time.

MEAT INSPECTOR LINDSAY, yesterday condemned about 800 pounds of fish belonging to a Mr. Thompson, as unfit for food. They were dumped in the Allegheny River.

ON application of the United States Marshal a rule was granted to show cause why an attachment should not issue against P. Cool & Son, bankrupts, of Luzerne county, for disobeying an order of the United States District Court.

THE Harmonie German Singing Society held a meeting last night for the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: President—George Knepp; Vice President—Valentine Boesing; Secretaries—William Lenz, Joseph Feneigle; Treasurer—Christ Tuz; Librarian, Carl Hardstein.

THE streets were alive last night with a rumor that a riot was in progress in South Pittsburgh. Mayor Blackmore and some of his police went over the river to investigate, and found that the report had been exaggerated by a drunken man and a crowd of boys getting into a fight. When the police arrived, quiet had been restored.

THE CITIZENS of Penn Avenue above Eleventh, old Canal street, were thrown into a state of intense excitement last evening by the disturbance which nearly ended in a riot, created by several well-known merchants, whose names we prefer to withhold for the present. The police were called, but no arrests were made.

YESTERDAY morning in the United States Court on motion of H. Bucher, Swoope, United States District Attorney, a decree of forfeiture and a writ of sale ordered by Judge McCandless, against two barrels of spirits, owned by S. H. & D. P. Foster, of Cleveland, Ohio, seized in this district for an alleged violation of the provisions of the revenue laws.

THE funeral of Nelson Campbell, who died suddenly from inflammation of the stomach on Sunday morning last, will take place from the St. Charles Hotel this afternoon, at three o'clock. He leaves an estate valued at over $50,000, and was unmarried and left no will so far as we can learn. He was generous and kind hearted, and his sudden calling off is greatly mourned by many friends.

ON Saturday afternoon at Mount Washington, a driver of James Riebery, a young man named John Keiser, while driving a mule attached to a light wagon, ran off, upsetting the vehicle and throwing the occupants out. Keiser lighting on his head, receiving severe outward, and it is feared severe internal injuries. Dr. McCormick was called in and dressed the wounds, and afforded all possible surgical and medical relief.

AN editorial sanctum is most assuredly a saintly place; at least none but saints could possibly endure what its occupants have to submit to. When an editor has collected his thoughts as